

DAILY REPORT

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RPR, OTHERS SEND MESSAGES TO KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

RPR Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK021248 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jan 84

["Message of congratulations" from the RPR Central Committee to Kim Il-song on New Year's Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation:

The year of rewarding struggle, during which we have vigorously marched forward along the path of independence under the sun beams of chuche, has closed and the first morning of 1984, the long-awaited year, has dawned.

Even under the harsh colonial, fascist situation in which the guns and bayonets are rampant, our RPR members and the patriotic masses from all walks of life have fruitfully pushed ahead with the anti-U.S. and pro-independence, antifascist and democratization cause without the slightest wavering or frustration. With a throbbing heart full of ardent admiration for and loyalty to the respected and beloved leader -- the great sun of the nation -- we welcome this time, seeing the old year out and the new year in.

On the occasion of the meaningful New Year's Day, the RPR Central Committee respectfully extends the greetings of the greatest honor and the warmest greetings of wishing a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the hero of revolution and construction, the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, and the genius of mankind, reflecting the pure whole-heartedness of all RPR members and the patriotic masses from all walks of life.

Last year was the year of a great march and proud victory in which the political, economic, and military might of the chuche fatherland was extraordinarily increased under the tested leadership of the great leader and in which another brilliant chapter was recorded in the history of the chuche revolution amidst the fiery wind of independence and creation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great master of the leadership art, has more firmly solidified the WPK and the government of the republic as the ever-victorious force and more firmly consolidated the entire party, the whole country, all the people, and the entire army as a powerful revolutionary rank, thereby displaying again the invincibility of socialist Korea, which is making a long march flushed with victories, to the whole world.

The function marking the 35th anniversary of the nation's founding, which was grandly held under concentrated world attention, was a manifestation of the cohesiveness and vitality of the political and ideological unity in which the entire party and the whole society are firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leaders. It was a vivid proof of the brilliant reality of the northern half of the fatherland which is running, full of vigor, toward the loftiest ideal society under the WPK's guidance.

When the Yankee imperialists, the ringleaders of aggression and war, ran wild in aggravating the situation and trying to annex the North by waging the largest-scale nuclear war exercise named "Team Spirit-83," the great leader -- the supreme commander of the heroic KPA -- sounded the gun of freedom, reverberating like the sound of thunder and lightning, by resolutely declaring the semiwar state.

Because of the existence of the great leader, who possesses the iron will, matchless courage, extraordinary wisdom, and all-round leadership, and the powerful political and economic capability and the self-reliant military strength, which are consolidated as invincible ones under the glorious WPK's guidance, the brothers in the northern half have created unprecedented miracles and innovations on a grand march of smashing at every step the intense war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their anticommunist tricky rackets and of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea.

Last year, the North achieved a high economic growth by vigorously raising a storm of fiery wind of creating the speed of the 1980's, flying high the banner of three revolutions. It also opened a sure road along which it can attain the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. Under the brilliant ray of the rural thesis, the *chuche* farming method brought out an unprecedented bumper harvest.

At the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK, the great leader -- the genius of creation and construction -- more brilliantly elucidated the direction and methods for economic construction and accelerated the leap forward of *chuche* Korea toward the peak of the complete victory of socialism, thereby making 1983, which was full of a high upsurge in production and labor exploits, more brilliant.

The northern half of the fatherland, which is vigorously marching forward on the track of the creations and changes of the century, following the guidance of the great leader and the WPK, is exhibiting its endless honor as a socialist model country in which the nature, the society, and all man have been equally and strikingly changed and developed in compliance with the demand of *chuche* today. The brothers in the North stand in the spotlight of the era as the paragons of independent masses who sing the praises of freedom and prosperity in the *chuche* paradise full of pride.

Last year, the immortal *chuche* idea of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader, and the *chuche* fatherland which is glorified by the leader also greatly affected mankind's ideological and spiritual life and the process of change in the world's revolution and they vigorously pushed ahead with the present movement for advance, aspiring for independence.

The movement to study and master the truth of the great Kimilsongism has been positively waged among the world's progressive masses who are trying to live independently and creatively under the ray of *chuche* sun. And, their aspiration to build a new society, like *chuche* Korea, has been further increased. This has become a trend that cannot be blocked.

The great leader, who has indicated the direction of the history of mankind with the ray of making the whole world independent, is boundlessly respected and admired. The present era is marching forward in the direction indicated by *chuche*. This has been clearly proven by international meetings such as the world journalists' congress which was grandly held in Pyongyang; the sacred city of the *chuche* fatherland which values the ideas of independence, friendship, and peace, and the first meeting of education and culture ministers of nonaligned and other developing countries; and by the world's peoples visits to the North (?from across the oceans).

In particular, the great leader has issued numerous immortal classic works, including the work "On the Korean People's Struggle To Embody the *Chuche* Idea" and the work on "For the Development of the National Culture of the Newly Emerging Nations," thereby more brilliantly indicating the future road of the Korean revolution and the world's revolution.

In fact, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has accelerated the development of the history of the nation and of mankind with the outstanding and tested leadership and brilliantly embroidered the chronicle of chuche with more golden letters, is the great leader of the working class such as history has never known, the genius of the mankind, and the sun saving the world and the people.

The noble and sacred image of the respected and beloved leader, who has made immortal achievements before the fatherland, the nation, the era, and the revolution, has become the source of boundless strength which stirs up the indomitable courage and conviction in sure victory of the South Korean revolutionaries and the masses of all walks of life. The ever-victorious Kimilsongism has become the (?great) banner of freedom and liberation which has strenuously spurred the oppressed masses to the anti-U.S., antifascist, national-salvation sacred battle.

Because the respected and beloved leader, whom our nation has upheld as the sun of the nation since the anti-Japanese era when the beacon fire of liberation burned on a peak of Mt Paektu, exists and, because the great banner of Kimilsongism flies forcefully, we also strenuously waged the nation-saving sacred battle for freedom and liberation along with the masses of all walks of life, indomitably cutting our way along the thorny road during the last year when the anticommunist tricks and fascist suppression by the Yankee aggressors and their stooges reached the climax.

In particular, the anti-U.S., antifascist, patriotic struggle of the masses of all walks of life, who rose up in opposition to warmonger Reagan's junket, became intensified as the struggle was combined with the antiwar and antinuclear movement. This dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule. On the contrary, this gave impetus to awakening the national consciousness of the broad masses.

In the flames of the positive struggle which was waged under the harsh suppression of guns and bayonets, the South Korean masses came to more deeply understand the precious truth that they should pioneer their own fate and national destiny with their own efforts and that only through awakened and dogged resistance can they restore national sovereignty and see the new morning of democracy and the dawn of reunification.

In the process of the bloody struggle, the organizational unity of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence forces and the antifascist and democratic forces was consolidated and the ranks of revolution for reunification were further imbued with Kimilsongism.

We, who have seen the year of rewarding struggle go out and have seen a new year full of hope come in, are now full of boundless pride because we have triumphantly moved forward under the brilliant sunbeams of great Kimilsongism.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet ring are appalled and desperate because they have anticipated their shameful end in our masses' everexpanding and everdeveloping anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. But, they cannot squelch the anti-U.S., national-liberation sacred battle which is waged under the proindependence banner, nor can they block the historic movement of advance led by the masses.

In the new year, too, maintaining the resolute resistance spirit of not yielding to the enemy's fascist suppression, threats, or blackmail and not wavering under any tricks, appeasement, or deceit, our party and the patriotic masses will strenuously march forward along the road of the anti-U.S., antifascist and nation-saving struggle under the evervictorious banner of Kimilsongism and will continue to vigorously struggle to advance the glorious day of independence, democracy, and reunification.

The good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the joy and happiness of the nation and mankind and are a firm guarantee for the victory of the revolution for reunification and for the consummation of the chuche cause.

Reflecting the ardent wish of all revolutionaries and the patriotic masses of all walks of life in the South, the RPR Central Committee respectfully wishes good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the hero of revolution, the lodestar of freedom and liberation, and the genius of mankind, for the reunification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation and for the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause and the prosperity and development of the chuche era.

[igned] The RPR Central Committee; 1 January 1984 Seoul

Message to Kim Chong-il

SK031111 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jan 84

["Message of Congratulations" from the RPR Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on New Year's Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the lodestar of chuche:

Our RPR members and the patriotic masses of all strata, who have tenaciously advanced on the single road of independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, are now greeting 1984, a year of great hope in which we are to embroider a more brilliant chapter in the annals of the chuche revolution.

On this historic morning, which is brightly glowing while the red twilight of chuche is coloring the universe, the hearts of the revolutionaries and the patriotic masses in the southern part are powerfully beating with respect and admiration for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sacred lodestar of chuche. And the song of loyalty with which they wish the comrade leader a long life is echoing in the rivers and mountains throughout the country. On the occasion of the meaningful New Year's Day, the RPR Central Committee, reflecting the fiery admiration and the single-minded loyalty of the RPR vanguard units and the patriotic masses of all strata, are now offering highest honor and warmest greetings to the nation's sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great inheritor of the chuche cause and brilliant sun of Communism, wishing him a long life.

The year 1983, which has come to its end in the midst of warm winds of independence and creation, was a year of victories and glories which witnessed an epochal advance in the sacred struggle to inherit and consummate the cause of the glorious Kimilsongism from generation to generation. The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great inheritor of the chuche cause, illuminated the path of the times and the revolution more brilliantly last year and built once again a golden tower of exploits on the advancing road of imbuing society with Kimilsongism by creating a new miracle of Chollima and an upswing in the speed battle.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who greatly enriched the treasure box called Kimilsongism by publishing many immortal classic works such as "On the Chuche Idea" and "The WPK Is Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Tradition of the Glorious Down-With-Imperialism Union" with the aid of his ingenuity and wisdom, last year once again decorated more brilliantly the paramount of the history of human ideology by publishing "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," an immortal work which has scientifically proven the historical positions that Marxism-Leninism and Kimilsongism enjoy in history and their correlations, and clearly stated the universal truth needed to build an ideal society of mankind and to achieve the cause of making the world independent.

Thanks to the guidance of the dear comrade leader who is a model of loyalty, the fatherland of Kimilsongism has once again demonstrated last year the might of invincible unity and cohesion by which the leader, party, and the masses are firmly united in one and displayed and enhanced the dignity and prestige of a nation that looks up to and upholds a great leader before the whole world.

The magnificently-held functions to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic in the midst of the congratulations and well-wishing of progressive mankind were a magnificent painting of the times which showed that the entire party and all the people are firmly rallied with the great leader and dear comrade leader as a rallying point and that the historic cause of imbuing society with the leader's revolutionary ideas is reaching a higher stage under the guidance of the dear comrade leader.

Despite the onslaught of grave difficulties -- the maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion and anticommunist smearing commotions by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges reached extreme points, and the global economic recession and the evil influences of the abnormal weather pattern attacked the world -- the sagacious comrade leader, the genius of creation and construction, has marked a great upsurge in socialist economic construction by brilliantly embodying the great leader's plans.

The North, which has advanced following the ray of the dear comrade leader's outstanding and tested guidance, has opened a solid prospect to attain the goals of the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction by energetically staging the movement to create the speed of the 1980's under the banner of the three revolutions, sang in triumph over another bumper harvest, and achieved unprecedented renovations in the course of implementing the great long-range plan of remolding nature, such as the construction of Nampo Lock gate.

Under the meticulous guidance and care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, Korea, which is highly reputed as a country of education and arts, has made a great garden of the chuche education and chuche arts blossom more brilliantly by achieving a series of brilliant successes last year in educational and cultural construction, stunning mankind.

Thanks to the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the genius of mankind and a giant star of guidance who stands solemnly at the head of the chuche era steering the direction of history, the rays of chuche saw once again last year the fruits of chuche picked up plentifully over all the world's five continents and the world revolution that aspires for independence has triumphantly advanced.

In the glorious days when the song of boundless respect, admiration, and loyalty, sung by the people in the world who are looking up to and following the chuche sun and chuche lodestar, was echoing in the universe, the movement to study, spread, and transmit Kimilsongism was actively staged everywhere in the world and the Third World and developing countries advanced, building a new society under the direction of the chuche guidance. It was vivid evidence proving that the current era glows as an era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

In particular, the historic visit to China by the sagacious comrade leader and his energetic external activities, which produced a wave of excitement for mankind, have made an extraordinary contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution and were great revolutionary events that further brilliantly decorated the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. All these victorious advances and successes, which embroidered another brilliant chapter in the clean history of the chuche revolution with golden letters, are the immortal accomplishment to be handed down to the thousands of generations to come, along with the honorable name of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the most outstanding lodestar ever produced.

Even though they are presently living on the strength of a long history, never before had mankind seen a lodestar genius who, personifying clairvoyant wisdom, scientific insight, outstanding leadership ability, revolutionary management ability, peerless personality, and noble virtues, is so brilliantly carrying out without a hitch the ideas and intentions of the leader who first pioneered the revolutionary path as does the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great inheritor of the chuche cause and a brilliant sun of guidance of our era who is being upheld by our nation and looked up to by mankind for the first time in many thousands of historic years.

We, who are hewing out the bloody path of the revolution for reunification -- cherishing the boundless honor, joy, pride, and dignity of holding the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the sagacious leader of the nation and as a lodestar of the chuche -- have undauntedly struggled last year under the blindingly bright rays of Kimilsongism, illuminated by the dear comrade leader.

What is more, when the great leader and the dear comrade leader, summoning our revolutionaries to the magnificently great political festival held in the sacred revolutionary capital of Pyongyang to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, had them stand in the glorious place where they could uphold in person the leader and the comrade leader whom they look up to even in their dreams, the South Korean revolutionaries and the patriotic masses derived great strength and courage from this warm love and raised higher the flames of the anti-U.S., antifascist resistance struggle.

The powerful anti-U.S., antifascist resistance struggle for national salvation, fiercely staged last year throughout South Korea dealing a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule, like the struggle waged against the visit to South Korea by warmaniac Reagan, was something that catapulted from the unwavering faith and firm will of the South Korean masses who are determined to drive out the Yankees and to put an end to fascism and then share joy with the brethren of the North in the land of independence where the Yankees are driven out and fascism is eliminated, upholding the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader.

In the midst of the flames of the stubborn struggles, the raising of the consciousness of and the organizing of the masses have been accelerated and the work of imbuing the revolutionary ranks, which aspire for reunification, with Kimilsongism has been deepened furthermore.

We, who are convinced that the ultimate triumph of the revolution for reunification lies in the way in which we struggle under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, holding the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader in high esteem, will create and deepen the great storm of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization brewing in the new year as well by arming ourselves with the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics.

We solemnly pledge that, in this new year, we will polish our RPR, which marks the 15th anniversary of its founding in 1984, to make it a powerful and mighty Kimilsongist party, to stage more vigorously the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is designed to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule by firmly uniting the patriotic masses from all strata under the slogan of independence, and to hasten the day of democratization and reunification.

The good health and long life of the dear comrade leader is the absolute guarantee of the consummation of the cause of Kimilsongism and an object of the ardent hope of our people and nation.

Reflecting the unanimous aspiration of all the South Korean revolutionaries and the patriotic masses of all strata, the RPR Central Committee wishes the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; the great inheritor of the chuche cause, genius of ideologies and leadership, brilliant sun of communism; a long life and good health for the victory of the revolution for reunification, for the ultimate consummation of the cause of Kimilsongism, and for the limitless prosperity of the chuche fatherland and for the era of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

[Signed] RPR Central Committee, 1 January, 1984 Seoul

Chongnyon Sent Greetings

SK020527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on January 1 to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), greeting the new year 1984.

In his message the great leader says:

In the surging enthusiasm of the entire Koreans in Japan and warm wishes of the people in the homeland, last year, Chongnyon successfully held the 13th congress, put forward new fighting tasks and opened an important occasion in developing the movement of Koreans in Japan on to a new, higher stage.

In compliance with the realistic demand of the movement of Koreans in Japan Chongnyon firmly established the ideological system of chuche within the organisation, closely rallied the functionaries and compatriots around our party and the government of the republic and solidly built up the organisations at all levels organisationally and ideologically.

The Chongnyon organisations and compatriots in Japan made a great contribution to accelerating the cause of national reunification by checking and frustrating the nation-splitting and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and actively supporting and encouraging the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

Highly estimating the fact that last year all organisations and functionaries of Chongnyon successfully fulfilled their heavy mission, courageously overcoming the trials and difficulties, I extend deep thanks to the entire Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

In the New Year Chongnyon should direct primary attention to the work for more firmly establishing the ideological system of chuche within its organisations and continue to push ahead with this work.

Chongnyon should firmly arm all its functionaries with the chuche idea and our party's policy and further train them through the practical struggle to help them firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of chuche.

Chongnyon should firmly build up the ranks of cadres and the ranks of core elements in the organisations at all levels with functionaries faithful to the homeland and the party, exert more efforts to strengthen branches and chapters so as to make all the basic organisations living organisations acting always among the compatriots and consolidate the mass foundation of Chongnyon.

Chongnyon. should direct deep attention to the work with young compatriots of the new generation to firmly prepare them as ardent patriots, true revolutionaries of chuche type. Along with this, it should direct much efforts to the work of national education, constantly expanding the ranks of students and raising the quality of education to a higher stage and thereby thoroughly train the rising generation to be dependable successors to the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

Chongnyon should vigorously struggle to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by our party and actively support and encourage the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence through an all-compatriot patriotic movement.

It should develop the friendship with the Japanese people and strengthen solidarity with the peoples of various countries of the world and thus greatly contribute to creating an international climate favourable to national reunification.

Believing that Chongnyon will successfully fulfill its patriotic work, fully displaying loyalty to the homeland and the party in the new year, the great leader wishes the Chongnyon functionaries good health and the entire compatriots in Japan happiness.

Chongnyon Greets Kim Il-song

SK030500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of greetings on January 1 from Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on the new year 1984.

Noting that the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon extends highest honour and warmest congratulations to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, reflecting the deep reverence and boundless loyalty of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan on the new year, the message says:

Marshal Kim Il-song, the most tender-hearted fatherly leader, you wisely guided Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan and took warm care of them so that they could rush along the road of new innovation in the patriotic movement for the prosperity of the homeland and the nation last year.

You the great leader sent a congratulatory message to the 13th congress of Chongnyon, highly spoke of the successes and exploits of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan in their work, clearly indicated the road of the patriotic movement and the orientation of the work of the congress and thus made the congress shine as a new landmark in the development of the movement of Korean nationals in Japan.

You the fatherly leader called the chairman of Chongnyon and various delegations of Chongnyon to the homeland, gave precious teachings and clearly indicated the road ahead of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan and awarded our functionaries and other compatriots Order and Medal of the Founding of the Republic and honorary titles.

You the respected leader greatly encouraged us by sending a large sum of educational aid fund and stipends for the democratic, national education of Korean children in Japan and sending to Japan the world-famous Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe and various delegations of the homeland. Your benevolent love and care are comparable with nothing in the world.

Thanks to the tender-hearted guidance of you the fatherly leader, we could register new successes in the movement of Korean nationals in Japan through a vigorous concentric drive to implement the decisions of the 13th congress of Chongnyon last year.

Greeting the significant new year, we are filled with the loyal determination to open a new epoch of upswing in our patriotic movement in keeping with the grand general onward movement of the people in the homeland upholding your programmatic teachings, Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader.

We will first of all implement more thoroughly the policy of modelling Chongnyon on the chuche idea and deepen the work of establishing the ideological system of chuche in Chongnyon so as to make the Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan ardent chuche-type revolutionaries and true patriots who would remain invariably and boundlessly faithful to you, the great leader, and the glorious party centre in any adversity.

We will also unite a larger number of new generation who would shoulder the tomorrow of the movement of Koreans in Japan and broad segments of Koreans in Japan into the patriotic ranks.

We will reliably defend the socialist homeland, firmly safeguard the Chongnyon organization and more thoroughly champion the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan, determinedly smashing at every step the subversive activities of the domestic and foreign reactionaries.

We will decisively frustrate the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, actively support the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and further develop friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and the world's progressive people.

The message sincerely wishes the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Chongnyon Greets Kim Chong-il

SK030513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of greetings from Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on the new year 1984.

Noting that all the Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Koreans in Japan extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sun of guidance of the era of chajusong (independence), great leader of the chuche cause and tender-hearted teacher of our people, on the first morning of the hope-filled new year, the message says:

Under your wise guidance, sagacious leader, our people last year brilliantly adorned the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK as a great political festival and demonstrated to the world their invincible might and firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and you, the dear leader, and the might of the prospering socialist homeland of chuche.

Last year, you who energetically conduct outstanding ideological and theoretical activities published the immortal classic work "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" and thereby enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism, provided the Korean people and the world progressive people with a weapon of struggle, a revolutionary weapon and powerfully inspired them to the struggle for global independence.

Standing in the van of grand socialist construction, you the dear leader kindled the torch of the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" and wisely guided the entire people to the struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, you are indeed a great leader accelerating the chuche cause at an extraordinarily high tempo, genius of creation and construction ushering in a new era of epochal change and miraculous feats in the homeland and the bright sun of the era of chajusong wisely guiding the struggle to make the world independent.

Last year the entire Chongnyon functionaries and Korean nationals in Japan brilliantly adorned the 13th congress of Chongnyon as a congress of unity and cohesion, a congress of victors. 1983 was a fruitful year which saw an epochal advance in the movement of Korean nationals in Japan under your wise leadership and deep care.

We could record last year with proud victories and successes entirely because you clearly indicated the road ahead of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan and took utmost care of them with warmest love and solicitude.

Greeting the glorious new year of 1984, we are making a solemn pledge to remain boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of chuche which was started by the great leader and is being carried forward by you, the dear leader, accelerate the modelling of Chongnyon on Kimilsongism, effect an allround upswing in the patriotic work and develop in depth the movement of Koreans in Japan on to a higher stage.

The entire Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Koreans in Japan will repay with loyalty your deep political trust and great benevolence by registering signal successes in the patriotic work of Chongnyon for national reunification.

The message sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Leaders Greet Kim Il-song

SK040352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the new year 1984.

They came from Robert Milton Cato, prime minister of St Vincent and The Grenadines; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Nathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the Republic of Benin, head of state and president of the national executive council;

Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the revolutionary council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the people's supreme council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, and Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand.

The messages extend most heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the new year and wish him good health and a long life.

Other Greetings

SK311525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 31 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received more than 3,000 congratulatory messages and letters from over 100 countries of the world in 1983. Large numbers of messages and letters expressing unbounded respect and reverence for the dear leader came to him on the occasion of the significant February holiday, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 35th birthday of the DPRK and on the occasion of the new year 1983.

The dear leader also received messages and letters expressing deep thanks to him who is brightly illuminating the road of struggle to be followed by mankind and leading the cause of global independence along the road of victory from a large number of people in all parts of the world, who held seminars on his historic treatises this year. Many messages and letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the world's progressive people and personages of all walks of life not only on various occasions but after organizing meetings, lecture meetings, lectures, etc. on his ideas, theories, policies, wise leadership and noble communist virtues.

Among the people and organizations that sent messages and letters to him are Muhammed Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation front of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; G. Simon, secretary-general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; Rashid M. Kawawa, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Haidvar Akbar Hanrono, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Labor Party; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular forces organized in Costa Rica, and other party and state leaders, prominent figures of political, public, scientific, cultural and the press circles, many international organizations, public organizations and organizations for the study of the chuche idea.

Messages and letters were in unanimous in highly praising the undying revolutionary exploits performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for mankind and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

A message to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the attendants of the Enmore, fourth province, Guyana, celebration held on his birthday said:

You the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has perfectly grasped the great chuche idea and is enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea with his rare wisdom and original ideological and theoretical activities, a genius of creation and construction possessed of brilliant art of leadership and a tenderhearted teacher of the people with warmest love for the working people and noble communist virtues.

A letter to him from the attendants of the Maltese National Seminar on the chuche idea said:

Your Excellency dear Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader of the era of chajusong who is more brilliantly throwing the rays of chuche all over the world like the sun which rose high in the east.

A letter to him from the attendants of the Zimbabwean National Symposium on the chuche idea and education said:

Your Excellency Kim Chong-il is the great Kimilsongist of our time and an outstanding leader possessed of art of Kimilsongist leadership. The ultimate victory of the cause of chuche is firmly guaranteed in Korea and the independence of the entire world will be promoted thanks to Your Excellency.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN GREETES FOREIGN LEADERS

SK050505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 3 (KNS-KCNA) -- Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent messages of greetings to leaders of various countries such as China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Singapore, India, Pakistan, Algeria, the Sudan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Cape Verde, Niger, Guyana, Nicaragua, Malta and Austria on the new year 1984.

CHON CLIQUE 'TO DISSEMINATE FLUNKEYISM' TO JAPAN

SK051015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique plans to set up a large-scale "institute of Japanology" at Seoul University to disseminate flunkeyism toward Japan, according to a KYODO report from Seoul. The puppets would attach an academic title with the word "Japanology" to "institute", not the name of study of Japan, taking into account the deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments of Koreans, the report said.

The moves to establish such institutes began right after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan usurped the puppet regime and entered a full-dress stage after Nakasone visited Seoul in January last year. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is promoting the formation of the institute through the puppet education minister.

The criminal scheme to set up the "institute of Japanology" in order to infuse the idea of slavish submission into the South Korean people clearly shows once again what a despicable gang of flunkeyists and traitors the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is.

KCNA CITES IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-84'

SK051023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 3 (KCNA) -- The January 1 issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA carried an article titled "Continuous Adventurism" denouncing the planned "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. Noting that the plan of joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army codenamed "Team Spirit 84" was made public simultaneously in Washington and Seoul, the paper says:

The annual war exercises will be staged again in the South of the Korean peninsula from February 1. The military exercises in the past involved the South Korean puppet army, the U.S. occupation force in South Korea and warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, strategic bomber squadrons in Guam and Okinawa and units based in the Philippines.

The "Team Spirit 83" military exercises continued for nearly three months. Representatives of the Japanese "Self-Defence Force" inspected the military exercises.

The scope of the war gamble has grown year after year and its plan expanded. The dangerous "demonstration" of strength in the South of the Korean peninsula under the prevailing international situation assumes undisguised, provocative nature and seeks an aim to further expand the U.S. military presence in the Far East and escalate Washington's adventurism in this part of the world, the paper remarks.

SOCIALIST MEDIA DENOUNCE U.S. 'WAR MOVES'

SK041011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 Jan 84

["Mass Media of Socialist Countries Denounce U.S. Imperialists' War Moves" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- The December 17 issue of the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO carried a photo-accompanied article on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres. The paper noted that the U.S. imperialists have expanded military bases in South Korea and ceaselessly committed armed provocations against the northern half of Korea.

Reagan flew into South Korea some time ago and turned up at the Demilitarized Zone, where he whipped up a war psychosis among the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army under the pretext of averting "threat from the North", it said. After the Rangoon bomb blast, the paper said, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique perpetrated military provocations in the Demilitarized Zone almost every day and infiltrated the "SR-71" spy plane into the airspace of the northern half of Korea, aggravating the situation.

Pointing out that the international situation is growing strained due to the moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Mongolian paper KHEDELMER December 20 said: Reagan's Asian policy is to keep the U.S. forces in the south of the Korean peninsula and take hold on South Korea as a permanent colony of the United States. The strategists of the U.S. Defence Department regard South Korea as an "area vital for their interests." The U.S. imperialists are turning the south of the Korean peninsula into a large military base and comprehensive base of nuclear weapons.

Another Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD December 10 carried an article denouncing the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The issue of the Mongolian magazine STUDY OF FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS for the latter half of 1983 said: South Korea has turned into the last stronghold of the U.S. imperialists in Asia. Steps to intensify political and military cooperation between Japan and South Korea are being taken hourly. This is a dangerous move to lay a foundation for the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

The December 20 and 23 issues of the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT carried articles titled "Tension on the Korean Peninsula" and "Infiltration of Big Monopolies Into South Korea." The paper said that the U.S. imperialists are hastening the formation of a practical alliance to increase the tension on the Korean peninsula in order to draw South Korea deeper into their Asian strategy and this contains the danger of a regional or total war.

DAILY OBSERVES FOUNDING OF GDR'S COMMUNIST PARTY

SK310445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany says that with the founding of the Communist Party of Germany, the vanguard detachment of the German working class, on December 30, 65 years ago, by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, true communists produced by the German people, the German working class and people came to have the genuine general staff of the revolution and more energetically develop the struggle against the bourgeois reactionaries. The author of the article says:

In January 1919 right after its founding the Communist Party of Germany led the German working class and people to the struggle to smash the vicious offensive of the reactionary government hand in glove with the bourgeoisie and dealt a telling blow at them, thus brilliantly adorning the history of the revolutionary struggle of the German people.

The Communist Party of Germany strengthened its ranks organisationally and ideologically by purging itself of opportunists, and waged a powerful struggle against the capitalist class and fascism.

After the defeat of the Hitler fascists in the Second World War and the liberation of the country, the Communist Party of Germany merged itself with the Social Democratic Party of Germany to form the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in April 1946.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany pushed ahead with the work of founding the republic by availing itself of the favorable situation prevailing after liberation. Thus the German Democratic Republic, the first power of workers and peasants in the history of Germany, was founded in October 1949.

Since the founding of the Republic the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has mobilized the people to the struggle for the building of a new life and built a prosperous socialist state in a part of the German land.

Today the GDR people, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the tenth congress of the party and the seventh plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and fulfil the new five-year plan.

The GDR party and government are actively striving to prevent a new war and defend peace and security in Europe.

The building of a developed socialist society in the GDR has become sure and her international position is daily rising.

We wholeheartedly wish the members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR people new success in their cause of socialist construction in the future, too.

Film Show Held

SK310512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 31 (KCNA) -- A film reception was held at the Chollima House of Culture on December 30 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany.

Present there were Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kil Chae-kyong, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han, Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK Yi Hyong-chom, personages concerned and working people in the city.

GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and his embassy officials were invited there.

The attendants saw a GDR feature film.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

SK311600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on December 31 to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The message reads:

On the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, I extend warm felicitations to you and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the government and people of the Republic of Cuba on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The victory of the Cuban revolution, the first victory of the socialist revolution in the Western hemisphere, showed that a new era of national liberation was ushered in in Latin America.

Since the revolution the Cuban people have undauntedly defended the country and vigorously accelerated socialist construction under the difficult conditions created by the U.S. imperialists continued moves of aggression, intervention and blockade.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the fraternal Cuban people and express full support and firm militant solidarity for you who are strengthening an overall defence posture to cope with the new threat of aggression by the enemy and staunchly struggling to carry on the revolution to the end.

Expressing the belief that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples established in the antiimperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will grow stronger and develop with each passing day, I sincerely wish you and the Cuban people greater success in the future work for implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Rally Marks Cuban Revolution

SK311340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] The Pyongyang City mass meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 29 December. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. Hung on the meeting hall were slogans reading, "Long live the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution!" and "Long live the invincible friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Cuban people!"

Present were Vice President Yim Chun-chu, vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Cho Yong-kuk, Kim Chung-il, Han Ik-su, Pak Yong-pae, Kim Song-chol, Wang Kyong-hak, and other personages concerned, and working people in the city.

Invited were Cuban Ambassador to our country Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials.

The meeting started with the playing of the national anthems of the Cuban Republic and of our country. Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke at the meeting. He noted that on 1 January 1959, the revolutionary people of Cuba overthrew the regime of pro-U.S. stooge Batista and achieved the victory of revolution, and said that the victory of the revolution in Cuba was a historic event that shook the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists to its very foundation and brought the first victory of the socialist revolution in Latin America. And it was an epochal occasion which effected a basic turn in the Cuban people's lives, he added.

He said that, holding aloft the militant slogan "Fatherland or death! We will win victory!" the Cuban people, who firmly grasped the genuine revolutionary sovereignty in their own hands, have crushed the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and destructive sabotage and economic blockade against Cuba at every step and have indomitably traversed the road of revolution. He noted that today the Cuban people, who are closely united around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, have achieved great successes in their efforts to carry out the Second 5-Year Plan under the slogan of "Production and national defense" in hearty response to the decisions of the second congress of their party.

He said that our people sincerely rejoice at and warmly congratulate the successes the fraternal Cuban people are achieving in the socialist revolution and construction, and added that he wholeheartedly wishes that there will be greater victory in their future struggle for defending revolutionary gains and accelerating socialist construction.

Stating that the Korean and Cuban peoples are class brothers and comrades-in-arms linked together by close bonds of friendship through a common struggle against U.S. imperialism, he stressed: Our people, who treasure friendship with the Cuban people, will always struggle in close unity with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for the final victory of the cause of socialism.

Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke next. Speaking about the significance of the victory of the Cuban revolution, he noted the successes achieved by the Cuban people in the revolution and construction over the last 25 years.

Exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their aggression and war maneuvers in all parts of the world, he said: The U.S. imperialists who invaded Grenada by force of arms brutally attacked the Cuban builders and engineers who were helping in the development of the country. This vividly showed the nature of the criminal policy of aggression pursued by them in the world, he added.

He expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people for the firm support and militant solidarity extended to the Cuban people in the difficult days of the struggle against U.S. imperialism. He noted that the people of the DPRK, close comrades-in-arms and brothers of the Cuban people, are heroically struggling against the U.S. imperialists, and said: We denounce the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, for provocation along the DMZ, and their act of infiltrating the territorial airspace and waters of the DPRK.

He said that the U.S. imperialists cannot block the wish of the Korean people, trying to live in a unified Korea, and stressed: On behalf of the Cuban Communist Party, government and people, we once again vow that we will unwaveringly support the struggle of the WPK, the government and people of Korea to implement the country's independent and peaceful reunification without the interference of outside forces.

He said he hopes that, under the correct leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Korean people achieve a great success in their struggle to implement the tasks set forth in the Sixth WPK Congress and the Second 7-year plan.

Ending his speech, he shouted the following slogans: Long live the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution! Long live the Korean people's great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro! Long live dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! Long live the everlasting friendship between DPRK and Cuban republic!

The meeting ended with the band playing the Internationale.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Cubans

SK311552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The victory of the Cuban revolution was the beginning of the disintegration of the U.S. imperialist system of colonial rule in Latin America and a stern judgment passed on the U.S. imperialists who had regarded this continent as their "hereditary estate" and "tranquil backyard", the article notes, and says:

Since the victory of the revolution the Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and revolutionary government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro have made a big stride forward in socialist construction, smashing the anti-Cuban manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists at every step.

Today the fraternal Cuban people are struggling to firmly establish an all-people defence posture to counter the ever more vicious, undisguised threat of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and implement the tasks put forward by the Cuban Communist Party at its second congress.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Cuban people's just cause of building socialism, driving out the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from Guantanamo and retaking their inviolable territory.

O Chin-u Greets Raul Castro

SK030510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The message said that over the last 25 years since the victory of the revolution the soldiers of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces have smashed the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and reliably safeguarded the gains of the revolution.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries would grow stronger and develop under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the message sincerely wished the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces new success in his responsible work for firmly consolidating the defence capacity of the country.

SPA Leader Hails Counterpart

SK030841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA) -- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The message says that since the victory of the revolution the fraternal Cuban people have waged a powerful struggle to decisively smash the U.S. imperialists' persistent policy of aggression, intervention and blockade, firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build socialism.

Expressing sincere joy over the successes scored by the Cuban people on the road of consolidating the victory of the revolution and building a new society, the message wholeheartedly wishes them greater advance in their future struggle.

O Kuk-yol Attends Reception

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA) -- Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, arranged a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant last evening on the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Invited to the reception were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned, and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke first at the reception. Noting that the imperialists, especially the Reagan administration pursued a bellicose and adventurous policy, endangering world peace, he said that the U.S. imperialists occupied Grenada, are invading Lebanon, scheming to destroy the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions and manoeuvring to check a revolutionary victory in El Salvador.

He pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean puppets are perpetrating vicious provocations against the DPRK, ceaselessly staging large-scale military exercises and resorting to the "two Koreas" plot. He reaffirmed Cuba's unstinted support to the just struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people to reunify the country independently and in a democratic and peaceful way without foreign interference.

The Cuban people, he stressed, sincerely wish greater success to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its work to fulfil the tasks set forth at the sixth party congress.

Chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol spoke next. He pointed out that 25 years ago the fraternal Cuban people overthrew the dictatorial regime of Batista, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, and won victory in the revolution. Today the fraternal Cuban people, he noted, are making great progress through vigorous endeavours to build a new life, closely rallied around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their supreme leader.

We see a future prosperous Cuba in the vigorous drive of the fraternal Cuban people to fulfil the Second Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule on the basis of the already made successes, upholding the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and we sincerely wish them greater success in the future, he said. Pointing out that after their sanguinary invasion of Grenada, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges recently restored the "Central America Defence Council" and strengthened aggression and blockade against Nicaragua, leading the situation in this region to the extreme pitch of strain. He declared that with no amount of manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists block the struggle of the people in this region.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

CHIEF OF PLO MISSION HOLDS MEETING WITH O CHIN-U

SK040131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on January 3 met and had a talk with Mustafa as-Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Hosts Reception on Anniversary

SK050430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- Mustafa as-Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang, gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant last evening on the 19th anniversary of the start of the Palestinian revolution. Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned, and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Mustafa as-Safarini spoke first at the reception. Pointing out that over the past 19 years, the Palestinian people have waged an armed struggle against Zionist occupation and U.S. imperialism, he expressed deep thanks in the name of the Palestinian Arab people, fighters and the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Workers' Party of Korea, the government and people of the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for rendering resolute support and aid to the Palestinian people in the struggle.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people would achieve success and progress in the endeavours to fulfil the tasks set at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the struggle to frustrate the intrigues of the imperialists and reactionaries and found the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Committee for Korea-Palestine Friendship and Solidarity, spoke next.

He said the Korean people highly estimate the anti-imperialist fighting spirit and resolute stand of the Palestinian people and sincerely rejoice as over their own over the shining successes made by them in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors under the guidance of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat in the past and warmly hail them.

Our party and government, he stated, will in the future, too, invariably and actively support the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their legitimate rights including the right to return home, right to self-determination and right to found a sovereign state, firmly standing on the side of the PLO guided by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat.

The participants raised glasses to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

VRPR DIALOGUE HAILS KIM CHONG-IL'S GREATNESS

SK040535 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Dialogue between station announcer Ko and commentator Madam Yun on Kim Chong-il: "Happiness of Upholding Sagacious Leader"]

[Text] [Announcer Ko] I have arranged this occasion to talk about the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in response to the ardent desire of our listeners who are revering the dear leader. The people from all strata are now saying that it is our nation's highest happiness to uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as well as the great General Kim Il-song whom the world's people are looking up to.

An individual's happiness is directly linked to the nation's destiny whereas the nation's destiny is ensured by the leader of the nation. In this sense, I think that it is our nation's great happiness to uphold the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

[Madam Yun] That's right. Upholding the dear comrade leader together with the great leader is our nation's infinite and immortal happiness. As we know, men are members of a nation. Therefore, an individual's destiny is closely linked to his nation's destiny. Our nation's destiny which has close relations with the destiny of each individual of our masses depends upon the man whom our people uphold as the leader of the nation.

As seen in the history of mankind, a nation that upheld an outstanding and excellent leader enjoyed national prosperity and prestige, and individuals of that nation enjoyed glory and happiness as its members.

[Announcer Ko] Upholding the great leader, the outstanding leader, ensures national prosperity. This is the truth that our masses have directly experienced.

[Madam Yun] Yes, that's true. Our masses were able to be free from the colonial enslavement of Japanese imperialism in the past. The people in the North today are enjoying national dignity and glory.

Our party members are gallantly leading a life even in South Korea, a colony, without giving up their hope for tomorrow. All this is because they are upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the dear comrade leader who is upholding his revolutionary cause.

In order to become infinitely prosperous and to enjoy happiness immortally, a nation should uphold its excellent leader [chidoja] who will inherit generation after generation the cause of the leader [suryong] who pioneered its national destiny and revolution for the first time. At the same time, a nation which has successfully solved this issue can be said to be the happiest nation.

[Announcer Ko] You are right. The masses' happiness is directly linked to the nation's destiny. Therefore, to ensure the masses' happiness forever the nation should become infinitely prosperous without facing national frustration and deterioration.

[Madam Yun] I agree with you. To this end, we should properly uphold the successor to the leader [suryong]. The most brilliant honor and glory of our masses is that they have upheld the great leader and the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il. No nation exists in the world like our nation who is upholding together the great leader and the sagacious leader. This is the happiness and glory that only our nation can enjoy.

[Words indistinct] said in the history of mankind there have been many nations who have suffered numerous vicissitudes and trials because they have failed to properly uphold the successors to their leaders. However, there is no nation in the world like our nation who is upholding the two great leaders in a generation.

[Announcer Ko] I understand that Madam Yun visited the North last year as a member of the group of RPR reporters. So, I think that you are feeling more keenly than anyone else the glory and happiness of upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

[Madam Yun] While staying in the North I was able to directly witness the greatness of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a matchless and great man who has completely mastered and carried out the extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, and lofty virtue that the successor to the leader's revolutionary cause should possess.

[Announcer Ko] Then, would you please talk about the great traits of the dear comrade leader?

[Madam Yun] Yes. I was greatly struck with admiration for the great traits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, because he has an especially outstanding sense of chuche. Since early days, the dear comrade leader has regarded the issue of establishing clear-cut fixed views in everything and living independently as his firm principle of life and his firm conviction. Thus, he considers relying on others and blindly adoring others' possessions as most shameful. His thorough sense of chuche was fully reflected in all domains of the revolution, construction, and social life and was bringing out brilliant results.

Therefore the slogan "Let us live in our own fashion" put forth by him is being thoroughly embodied in the North's reality today. The North is exercising politics, carrying out economic construction, and leading life in an independent fashion. All the masses are diligently working, studying, and living full of pride in the nation. In reality, the North is an independent country which is firmly maintaining independence and sovereignty.

[Announcer Ko] Yes. The North cannot be compared with the South, which has been damaged by the domination of foreign forces. The masses extend real gratitude to the great leader and the dear comrade leader who have provided such a new independent society.

[Madam Yun] Yes. A Malian made some remarks after seeing the Pyongyang City rally of some one million people marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Let me quote some of his remarks: Look at the faces of those in the rally. Any other country could perhaps mobilize such a large crowd, but, no one could ever create or mobilize such genuine emotion and the warm and touching trust and admiration which can be read on the faces of the cheering crowd as they look up at the platform. It is all the more difficult for several tens of thousands of people to wholeheartedly and ardently love, respect, and admire, as one, the party and the leader. This is possible only in Korea, which upholds the great leader and the sagacious leader.

In the foreigner's remarks, we can fully understand how ardently the masses in the North admire the great leader and the dear comrade leader, who have provided them with the human dignity and the happiness of a true life.

[Announcer Ko] Yes. We can say that the noble emotion of the masses in the North is based on their realization that they cannot think of the country's dignity, the nation's prosperity, today's happiness, or the brilliant future of the masses without thinking of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

Please talk about the tested leadership art of the dear comrade leader.

[Madam Yun] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a very outstanding and tested leader [chidoja] with an extraordinary organizational capability, clairvoyant insight, and powerful driving force.

In order to more quickly and more excellently carry out the policy of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, he has put forth reasonable slogans of struggle which touch the masses' heart strings and is vigorously organizing and mobilizing them to the performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

Thanks to his tested leadership, the working masses have grown to be people with more capability, and wonderful results have been achieved in economic construction. Thus, creations for the generations to come have been erected everywhere in the North like mushrooms springing up after a rainfall. A large-scale long-distance belt conveyor transport line at the famous Ulliyul Mine, an automated system at the Hwanghae Iron Works, and a large-scale ore dressing site at the Komdok Mine are among those creations. There are monumental creations, such as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Ice Rink, and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. There are such streets, which can be said to be separate modern big cities, as Nagwon Street, Changgwang Street, and Munsu Street. Hearing about the story that such creations have been erected in the short period of time of less than 1 or 2 years, I realized clearly again that the dear comrade leader is really the tested genius of the revolution and construction and the sagacious leader who is advancing the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

[Announcer Ko] Yes. The more I listen to you, the more my heart gets hot because of the happiness of upholding the sagacious leader. I think that the masses' trust in and respect for the leader [chidoja] are also based on his noble virtue.

[Madam Yun] Yes. The noble virtue is an important trait of the leader of the masses whom every man has high regard for and looks up to.

Saying that he, too, is a son of the working masses, he always mingles with the masses. It is said that, regarding the masses as the most precious thing in the world, he bestows love, like a blood relation, on them. He always takes into account the demands and interests of the masses in every single policy he puts forth and on every single project he plans. Even when he plans to build a house or a plant, he gives priority to considering the health and convenience of the masses.

The comrade leader is a benevolent leader of the masses with the character of boundless modesty and unceremoniousness who always shares fortunes, joys, and sorrows with the masses and completely understands and resolves their demands and aspirations.

I have realized once again the pride of the nation in upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader. I have come to more deeply think that we, too, should live under their rule by achieving the fatherland's reunification at the earliest date possible.

[Announcer Ko] Yes. I am really anxious to live in a reunified land under the leadership of the dear comrade leader. In order to cast off the yoke of today's slavery and lead a happy life like the masses in the North, our masses in the South should uphold the great leader and the dear comrade leader under their leadership.

Well, because of our limited time, let us conclude here. Thank you.

[Madam Yun] Thank you.

SPA SCHEDULES MEETING FOR 25 JANUARY

SK042245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- According to the January 5 decision of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the third session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will be convened in Pyongyang on January 25, 1984.

YONHAP PREVIEWS KOREA'S 1984 FOREIGN POLICY

SK040120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is expected to focus its foreign policy in 1984 on securing full diplomatic supremacy over North Korea in international forums, diplomatic observers based here said.

Korea also will direct its diplomatic efforts to solidify the ground for inter-Korean talks intended to settle lasting peace on the Korean peninsula as well as to improve relations with communist countries as a host country for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, the observers said.

Since the 36-year Japanese colonial rule ended in 1945, the division of the Korean peninsula has been a major burden on Korea's diplomacy. However, the situation will considerably change in favor of the Seoul Government beginning in 1984, the observers said.

Their analysis is based on the international atmosphere that has been extremely disadvantageous to the Pyongyang regime since the Oct 9 Rangoon, Burma, bombing attack aimed at assassinating South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Chon escaped the blast because he was late in arriving at the Martyrs' Mausoleum where he was to lay a wreath, but 21 people, including 17 South Koreans, were murdered while awaiting Chon's arrival.

In early November, the Burmese Government officially held North Korea responsible for the bombing attack and broke diplomatic relations with the Pyongyang Government. Additionally, the Rangoon Government withdrew its recognition of the Pyongyang regime's government status.

Burma's decision played a significant role in permitting the international community to understand the tension on the Korean peninsula. A number of foreign countries had viewed the continuous confrontation between South and North Korea as a phenomenon itself, not attempting to analyze the reason for the unavoidable tension, the observers indicated.

Burma, a nation traditionally eager to maintain strict neutrality in the international arena, was not the only country to break diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. On Dec 5, Costa Rica severed ties with North Korea, and on Dec 21 Comoros followed suit. During that period, Pakistan established full diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Observers noted that other nations downgraded their ties with Pyongyang thus reflecting the reigning mood directed toward chastising the North Korean regime for its destructive actions.

The prevailing international mood, the observers noted, stems from renewed recognition that the chronic tension on the Korean peninsula can be attributed to North Korea's terrorism against the south and its rigid refusal to hold talks with Seoul.

Chief South Korean policy makers are fully determined to use the favorable international atmosphere to assure absolute diplomatic advantage over North Korea in 1984.

Concurrently, South Korean leaders will attempt to create domestic and international conditions that will compel North Korea to enter into an inter-Korean dialogue, instead of repeating their unilateral request for talks without an answer from the north, the observers said. To achieve their prime goal, Korea's leaders are resolved to strengthen the nation's posture in the international community this year so that no foreign country will sympathize with North Korea's propaganda against the south.

In this context, Korea's pivotal diplomatic policy this year aims both at bolstering defense cooperation with its traditional allies, including the United States, and expanding south-south cooperation with Third-World countries -- intended to speed up the creation of peripheral conditions to deepen the isolation of the Pyongyang regime in international forums, the observers said.

Meanwhile, the observers also pointed out that improving relations with communist countries will be another of Korea's diplomatic priorities this year.

Korean leaders are keenly aware of the importance of improving relations with communist countries. With Seoul's hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games, observers said, South Korea's interests lie in creating a mood to accept all nations regardless of ideology or political system.

Seoul's efforts to improve relations with communist countries have been fruitful, especially during the past year, the observers said.

China, which maintains no diplomatic relations with South Korea, allowed Korean delegates to participate in three different international conferences held within its borders in August and October.

They were: the food and agriculture organization (FAO)-sponsored maritime culture and training course in Wushi Aug 4-Sept 10, a satellite communication seminar in Shanghai Oct 5-12 and the Inter-Governmental Organization (IMO)-sponsored ship engine training course in Dairen Oct 24-Nov 5.

Additionally, South Korea and China held a round of direct talks in Seoul last May to determine the fate of the Chinese civil airliner that had to make an emergency landing in South Korea after a group of Chinese civil servants hijacked the plane in a bid to defect to Taiwan.

As a result of the binational talks, the first since the Communist Chinese Government's establishment in 1949, the British-made Trident jetliner along with its crew and passengers were flown back to China.

"It would be appropriate to state that signs of change are building up with the Chinese leadership's professed position against a rising tension on the Korean peninsula," an observer noted.

The observers also said Korea's diplomatic efforts last year to improve its relations with several Eastern European countries, such as Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, made significant progress.

Although Korea's ultimate goal is the establishment of diplomatic relations with communist countries, its immediate policy is aimed at expanding non-political exchanges, like trade, sports and cultural agreements, the observers said.

However, the Seoul government's policy of expanding relations with communist countries is in many respects incompatible with its chief priority of isolating North Korea in the international community, the observers pointed out. In view of existing international relations surrounding the Korean peninsula, the incompatibility becomes quite evident because the United States and other Western countries support and advocate Seoul's position on the Korean question, while communist nations, including the Soviet Union and China, have no other choice but to side with Pyongyang, the observers said.

In particular, there remains an urgent, pending issue between Korea and the Soviet Union concerning the Sept 1 Soviet shooting down of a Korean civilian jetliner with 269 people on board over the Far Eastern island of Sakhalin. Moscow has not yet offered Seoul and official apology or compensation for the incident.

The Korean Government should work out appropriate measures in 1984 to pursue the contradictory but very urgent task of its diplomatic policy, that is, to promote relations with communist countries while cornering those nations' close ideological partner, North Korea, to renounce its futile attempt to communize the south by force, the observers said.

In addition to political efforts, the observers pointed out, that Seoul also should continue its diplomatic endeavor this year to secure natural resources from abroad. Under the current international situation where resource nationalism and protectionism prevail, the constant pursuit of economic diplomacy is quite necessary for continuous, stable economic growth of developing countries like Korea, a nation poor in natural resources, the observers said.

The observers cited the verification of sources for oil imports, the long-term securing of major raw materials, and the joint development of natural resources overseas through joint ventures as the three most significant preconditions for further economic development.

Concurrently, Korea should step up its efforts to give a true picture of the nation's economic difficulties to foreign countries pressing the demands for Korea's overall import liberalization, the observers said. They indicated Korea is suffering from its high defense expenditure needed to protect itself from confrontation with its bellicose North Korean Communist neighbor as well as the accumulation of foreign debts estimated as 40 billion U.S. dollars.

PRESIDENT CHON'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

SK050753 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jan 84 p 1

[President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year address to the nation]

[Text] The new year 1984 is the first year of a 60-year cycle and, thus, signifies the beginning of everything. I hope that this very hour of today marks the morning of the first day that opens a century of hope that will bring peace and justice for the world, our nation, and all of us. Therefore, this year, which opens such a century, should be marked as one that will bring no worry or uneasiness, but rather joy and happiness for all of us and peace and accelerated development for our country.

Last year, we suffered many trials, but we overcame them with the great ability of the nation, achieving remarkable progress. The stability which we have consolidated and the rising self-confidence of the people are creating a history of peace, unification, and prosperity. As long as we help each other and concentrate our efforts, we will have nothing to fear come what may.

Hoping that this year will bring many good things, I wish my fellow countrymen and the nation a share of the hope of the new morning.

CHON CALLS FOR STRENGTHENED MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

SK050125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that the nation should reinforce its military preparedness to the maximum extent to frustrate any type of North Korean provocations which he predicted will increase this year. While exchanging New Year's greetings with heads of the administrative, parliamentary and judiciary branches, officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and military leaders at Chongwadae, the president said security for major installations should be further reinforced this year to assure that Koreans may live a happy and secure life. The president also emphasized that efforts should be increased to achieve sustained economic development by increasing savings and uprooting speculative investments in real estate.

"Not only political leaders but those in other leading social positions should keep this in mind so that there will not be any confusion in the new year," he said.

The 111 persons present at Chongwadae included National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung and other Supreme Court justices, Prime Minister Chin I-chong and other Cabinet members, officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok, as well as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Yi Ki-paek and other military leaders.

Concerning the economy, the chief executive said bank savings should be increased to help achieve sustained economic development based on the economic stability the nation has already managed to establish. He also emphasized that effective measures should be taken on a steady basis to control speculative investments in real estate. "This way we can prevent large-scale financial scandals and can effectively utilize our limited national territory."

FIGURES CITED ON NORTH'S MILITARY EXPORTS

SK050726 Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (YONHAP) -- North Korea's weapons exports and dispatch of military personnel abroad have increased substantially in the past few years, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Thursday. Quoting a Western diplomatic source in Tokyo, the newspaper reported that behind North Korea's military exports were Soviet maneuvers to use North Korea as an exporter of revolution to other countries. The paper noted that not only does North Korea export weapons to areas of world conflict, including Nicaragua and Iran, to earn foreign exchange credit and consolidate its status but also that the Soviet Union pulls the strings behind North Korea as it had with Cuba. Quoting confirmed statistics, it said North Korea has exported weapons worth at least 1.5 billion U.S. dollars to 37 countries so far. The paper said the amount of exports has increased from 140 million dollars in 1979 to 370 million dollars in 1980, 315 million dollars in 1981 and to 470 million dollars in 1982.

The daily reported that 2,000 North Korean military advisers have been sent to 34 countries -- among them 28 to Nicaragua, 300 to Iran, 40 to Uganda and 100 to Madagascar. The paper reported that North Korean pilots were spotted in Chad's internal conflict in August 1983. It further said that some 800 people from Libya, Tanzania and eight other countries are receiving military training on guerrilla warfare in North Korea.

In addition, North Korea concluded a military agreement with Grenada in April last year under which it would have provided the island nation with 1,000 automatic rifles, 50 light machine guns, 30 heavy machine guns and two patrol ships. The paper added that North Korea has exported weapons to Iran totaling 850 million dollars, which included 150 Soviet-built TU-62 tanks, 1,000 mortars, 400 pieces of field artillery, 600 pieces of antiaircraft artillery and some antiaircraft missiles.

CHON PHONES NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO NAKASONE

SK050956 Seoul YONHAP in English 0948 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 5 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday phoned Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to convey new year greetings and to congratulate him on the inauguration of his new Cabinet. In a 15-minute phone call, Chon said he was glad to see the friendly relations between Korea and Japan developed into a new dimension last year, and added that further efforts should be made for more a substantial friendship in 1984, one year before the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Tokyo.

Responding to Chon, Nakasone pledged his efforts to further develop the relations between the two countries this year. He said he would like to enhance the friendship through close communications between the top leaders because 1985 will mark the 20th anniversary of normalized Korean-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Chon said he expects Nakasone will play a great role in the new year for the prosperity of Japan as well as the stability and common prosperity of the entire region in the new year. He also wished "happy new year" to Nakasone and his wife and bid good luck to the future of Japanese new Cabinet.

Nakasone said he applauds Chon and his fellow Koreans for their unity shown in overcoming difficulties in 1983, including the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner and the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma. It was the eighth telephone communications between Chon and Nakasone since a "hot line" was installed shortly after the Japanese prime minister made an official visit to Seoul early last year.

ROK-JAPAN GROUP HELPS SUPPORT CULTURAL EXCHANGE

SK310134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] One billion won has been raised by business circles to be used for cultural exchange programs between Korea and Japan. Announcing this yesterday, Rep. Pak Kyong-suk, the Seoul spokesman for the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, disclosed that a group tentatively called the "Korea-Japan Cultural Foundation" will be set up in mid-January. He said the Japanese side of the bilateral lawmakers body has already established a 1-billion-yen cultural exchange fund.

The Hyundai business group donated 100 million won to the Parliamentarians League yesterday to bring the donations total to one billion won. Such business giants as Pohang Iron and Steel Co., Gold Star, Ssangyong, Daewoo, Daelim and Hanjin contributed money ranging from 75 million to 100 million won each. Yi Han-ki, former chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, was designated president of the foundation, Rep. Pak said.

GOVERNMENT TO STEP UP COMMUNIST BLOC DIPLOMACY

SK050122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The government plans to step up its diplomatic efforts toward communist countries this year to secure peace on the Korean peninsula and prepare for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. A diplomatic source said yesterday it is very important for the government to urge mainland China and the Soviet Union to restrain North Korea from provoking the south.

As Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to visit Washington this month and U.S. President Ronald Reagan is expected to return the visit in April, the source said, the United States will be asked to urge China to improve relations with Seoul and prevent Pyongyang from launching a war on the peninsula. He said it is possible for the United States and China to seek a "realistic" approach in reducing tensions between the south and the north.

Recalling that the United States has often spoken for Seoul because of a lack of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Peking, he said the government position regarding peace in Northeast Asia will be conveyed through the United States to the Chinese side when Zhao visits Washington and Reagan meets Chinese leaders in Peking. China's participation in the Asiad will be important for both Seoul and Beijing, he said. China plans to host the 1990 Asian Games, requiring cooperation between the two countries.

The source said the government is expected to restore nonpolitical exchanges with the Soviet Union, which were suspended following the Soviet downing of a Korean passenger plane on Sept. 1. The government, he said, will continue to seek a Soviet apology and compensation for the destruction of the plane while selectively participating in international conferences and sports events to be held in the communist country.

He said the government plans to build up relations with other East European countries through increased trade and nonpolitical exchanges. The government will seek direct trade with these countries this year, he said.

The government is seeking international sanctions against North Korea not because it wants to isolate the Pyongyang regime from international society but because it wants to make North Korea renounce the use of terrorism while opening dialogue with the South, according to the source. The government will also invite leaders of friendly countries to visit Seoul and will send high-level officials to these countries, he said.

BRIEFS

LAWMAKERS VISIT TAIPEI -- Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP) -- A group of South Korean lawmakers left here for Taipei Thursday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Taiwanese Government. The group includes three representatives from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), two from the major opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party, and one from the opposition party, the Korea National Party. Another DJP member, Nam Chae-tu, also left here for Taiwan to promote mutual friendship between the two nations' Lions Clubs. Nam serves as governor of the Lions Club 319a District in South Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 5 Jan 84 SK]

OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING TO MARK CUBAN REVOLUTION

OW011329 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 30 (MONTSAME) -- A gala meeting of representatives of party, state and public organisations and inhabitants of Ulaanbaatar was held here to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

Education minister of Mongolia, chairman of the Mongolian-Cuban Friendship Society, C. Sereeter made a key-note speech, in which he underlined that 25 years ago, the insurrectionary army led by Fidel Castro overthrew the dictatorial regime of Batista -- a myrmidon of American imperialism, and brought freedom and independence to the Cuban people. Over the past period, the Cuban people, closely rallied round the Communist Party and the revolutionary government, have been successfully realising the tasks of building material and technical foundations of socialism. Cuba has become a highly developed state with an effective mechanised agriculture, industry, modern science and technology and flourishing culture.

The meeting was attended by Cuban Ambassador to Mongolia Rafael Fernandez Sardinias.

The meeting was presided over by Politburo members and secretaries of the MPRP CC, D. Molomjants and D. Bombojab, Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia D. Sodnom and other Mongolian officials as well as members of the Cuban Embassy in Ulaanbaatar.

Tsedenbal, Batmonh Greetings

OW030303 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 2 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader Yo Tsedenbal and Prime Minister J. Batmonh have congratulated Cuban Communist Party leader, President and Prime Minister Fidel Castro on the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The Mongolian leaders, in their message of greetings, qualified the Cuban revolution as a "significant event hoisting for the first time ever the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and giving a powerful impulse to the anti-imperialist and revolutionary movement of peoples in Latin America, opening up for the Cuban people vistas of revolutionary rebirth and the construction of socialism in Cuba."

"We highly appreciate the active peace-loving and internationalist foreign political course of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba, their tireless efforts directed at consolidating peace and international security, reinforcing the positions of world socialism, rendering consistent support to the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and social progress, against the imperialist policy of dictat and aggression," the telegramme stressed.

"In the present conditions when hostile intrigues on the part of the U.S. aggressive circles are being stepped up, the Mongolian people and their government once again express their invariable solidarity with the heroic Cuban people in their just struggle in defence of their revolutionary gains and achievements of socialism in Cuba."

"We note with the feeling of profound satisfaction that namely with this spirit of revolutionary solidarity and socialist internationalism are permeated the interrelations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, between our countries and peoples," the message said.

HENG SAMRIN ISSUES NEW YEAR MESSAGE

BK311001 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Dec (SPK) -- On the threshold of the new year, the Kampuchean people feel very proud of the great achievements they have recorded since liberation, Chairman of the Council of State Heng Samrin has noted.

In a message on the occasion of the new year, Chairman Heng Samrin said: I would like to profoundly thank the fraternal party, government, and people of Vietnam for sending their sons to carry out their proletarian internationalist obligations on Kampuchean territory. I would like also to thank the LPDR, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries for their material as well as moral support and assistance to Kampuchea's national defense and reconstruction.

On this same occasion, my thanks go also to progressive and friendly countries in the world which have firmly supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, Chairman Heng Samrin added.

In their advance, the Kampuchean people will still have to overcome many difficulties and trails, but they are determined to bring to success in light of the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress the two important tasks of defending the national independence and building the country through the transitory period toward socialism, he affirmed.

HUN SEN STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY GAINS

BK041220 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Statement to station correspondent by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of foreign affairs -- date not given, recorded]

[Text] The historic victory of 7 January led to the founding of the PRK. For the first time in the nation's history, our fatherland achieved genuine independence and our people became the true masters of their own destiny, for within a very short time this excellent, glorious new regime had brought profound changes to all aspects of the national society. These successes have daily catapulted the international prestige and position of the PRK to new heights. Sufferings, like blinding lights in the history of our nation, are lessons showing that divided from Vietnam and Laos we fail; united with Vietnam and Laos, we triumph.

Our foreign policy objectives are to serve the two strategic tasks of the party: to firmly safeguard national independence and to build the fatherland step by step through the transitory period toward socialism. The most sacred, vanguard duty is to defend the fatherland.

In order to implement this strategic requirement, in the past, we have worked hard to strengthen and enhance the militant solidarity and the special relations of the three Indochinese countries, to consolidate solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and to increase solidarity with the revolutionary forces in Asia and the rest of the world. We hold loft the banner of peace by combining the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia with the struggle for peace and stability in the world, exposing to all the fact that China is the source of danger threatening peace and security in this region.

At the end of 1978, under the leadership of the party, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation issued a call to the heroic army and people of Vietnam to come to an immediate rescue. At the same time, the front appealed to the entire people to rise up against the dangerous enemy -- the Beijing reactionary powerholders in collusion with U.S. imperialism and their stooges in the ruling circles of the ASEAN countries -- and topple the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and non-aligned Kampuchea advancing steadily toward socialism and actively contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. This is a success of the victorious line of the KPRP consisting of holding loft the banner of patriotism and internationalist solidarity, closely binding the source of vitality of the Kampuchean revolution with that generated by the successes achieved by the three revolutionary currents in the world.

The historic victory of 7 January once again brilliantly showed that whenever the Kampuchean people's sense of genuine patriotism is promoted on the basis of preserving and developing the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, our revolution is sure to achieve brilliant success, and whenever this solidarity is undermined by the perfidious maneuvers and activities of the enemy, the revolution of our country is sure to experience serious setbacks. In light of this reality, our party has come to the conclusion that the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries is the law of evolution of the Kampuchean revolution.

During the past 5 years, the three countries in Indochina have been through an arduous struggle, encountering thousands of difficulties and obstacles. Nevertheless, they have overcome all these serious trials, particularly in 1979 and 1980. Since 1981, the world's people have seen that far from being in a bad shape, Vietnam has become even stronger and firmer. As for Kampuchea, not only has it been resurrected, but it has also developed steadily. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries have become more imbued with the significance of the special relations and mutual assistance in strengthening each other's national independence. Regarding the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann gangs, they are deteriorating and weakening with each passing day, as their coalition is beset by critical infighting. These facts show that China's fundamental design against the three Indochinese countries has experienced a grave setback.

The party and state summit conference of the three countries in February 1983 underlined the new development stage of the revolution in the three countries and the relations of all-round cooperation and mutual trust on the basis of a total identity of views on strategic and tactical matters concerning the revolutionary cause of the three countries. The wonderful renaissance, the resolute determination to rebuild the country, and the incessant growth of the true strength of the Kampuchean revolution have clearly shown that the situation in our country is absolutely irreversible. Confronted with this view, the PRK and the SRV agreed twice to withdraw Vietnamese Army volunteers and decided to withdraw more every year and to withdraw them completely whenever the threat from China -- in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces -- is terminated and when peace and security of Kampuchea is guaranteed.

The policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries, as well as Vietnam's unchanging attitude in respecting the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and in keeping its promise to ensure security for our fatherland, have been warmly welcomed and profoundly admired by justice-loving opinion in the world which has firmly grasped the truth that the Kampuchean revolution is part of the world revolution and that Kampuchea is a hotbed among the hotbeds of the common struggle against the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism and international reaction.

Our party, state, and people have not spared any effort to strengthen and promote bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet party, government, and people, as well as with other fraternal socialist countries. This international relationship permeated with a high sense of proletarian internationalism has created favorable conditions facilitating a rapid rebirth for our people, making it possible for us to proceed with vigorous reconstruction efforts and to effectively contribute to the cause of peace against the arms race and for detente in the world.

We have concentrated our powerful fighting forces in order to take part in the movement to foil China's maneuver of linking the anti-Vietnamese stand with the anti-Soviet stand over the so-called Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Poland questions. Our party and state have incessantly promoted solidarity with the international communist and workers' movements on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism. Our people have actively supported the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. We have never abandoned our support for the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' struggle against the Israeli aggressors. We support the Southwest African people, the Namibian people, [as heard] and the peoples of other frontline countries in their struggle against the apartheid regime. We support the Chilean people against the bloodthirsty Pinochet gang, the Salvadorean people against the reactionaries of El Salvador, and the Republic of Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Libyan Arab Republic against the menace of U.S. imperialism. Recently, together with the peoples of the world, our people vigorously condemned the wanton aggression of the Reagan administration against Grenada.

A member of the Nonaligned Movement, the PRK continues its tireless struggle in order to implement all the progressive resolutions of the movement. We strongly support the correct demand of the developing countries for the establishment of a new world economic order and are opposed to all forms of oppression by colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and racism. Our people have been closely united with the international community and fully support all proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and the peace-loving countries in the world with the intention of putting an end to the arms race, reducing arms, preventing nuclear war, and preserving peace in the world.

After a period of 5 years of anti-Indochinese activities, China has experienced a serious setback in its maneuver of using the Pol Pot remnants to reverse the situation in our country in its attempt to topple Vietnam and subjugate Laos. China has also failed in its trick to persuade the West and ASEAN into confronting the three countries of Indochina and its maneuver of concealing the threat to Southeast Asia resulting from its policies.

Also within this short period, with special assistance from Vietnam and immense assistance from the Soviet Union, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have achieved great success in their renaissance as well as in the national reconstruction and defense efforts and in the political, military, and economic fields. In cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, we have powerfully intensified the offensive in the diplomatic field by holding aloft the banner of peace, national independence, and socialism. Initiating and conducting many diplomatic activities, we have made public opinion in the world and in the region clearly realize that the source of tension and insecurity in Southeast Asia is caused by the policy of expansionism and hegemonism of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles.

We have created conditions favorable to a trend toward dialogue between the groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Our good will for peace was shown once again when the PRK and the SRV declared the annual withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea. In fact, we have proceeded with this partial troop withdrawal twice already. This unilateral goodwill action has clearly indicated that the PRK is making steady headway and is in a position to gradually take over the duty of defending and rebuilding its fatherland.

As far as foreign affairs is concerned, this unilateral goodwill action means that we have deprived China of the main weapon it has frequently used against Indochina, bringing greater hope to the just cause and legitimate stand of the community of fraternal nations in Indochina and greatly increasing favorable conditions for our international activities.

All the correct resolutions of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement dealing with Kampuchea's right to representation and the Southeast Asia question have belied the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations of the past few years. The two resolutions constitute a stinging blow at the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists, and the reactionary forces in the region who have resorted to the trick of the so-called tripartite coalition government in order to oppose our revolutionary cause.

Through all the above-mentioned activities, we have made world opinion clearly aware of the antinational and unpopular nature of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals and of the danger arising from Maoism and the expansionist policy of the Beijing rulers. Through all of that, world opinion has been able to fathom the misery experienced by the Kampuchean people under the bloody regime of Pol Pot and estimate the scope of difficulties we have to overcome to wipe out the scars behind by the Pol Pot regime.

For the past 5 years, the Pol Pot regime has been denounced by the world people, including many major political figures, at all international forums, placing the Pol Pot gang on an equal footing with or worse than the German fascists, Zionists, or apartheid.

Understanding the consequences left behind by the Pol Pot regime and considering the Kampuchean people's struggle as a just cause, for the past 5 years the peoples of the world have accorded great support for us both in the political and economic sectors. Beside the considerable effective assistance of the socialist community, we have also received humanitarian aid from other progressive governments, international organizations, and mass organizations, contributing to enabling us to overcome initial difficulties.

At present, many international and progressive organizations are continuing to provide us with aid. At the same time, public opinion has witnessed the achievements scored by our people over the past 5 years and has joined us in concluding that the Kampuchean situation is absolutely irreversible. Our just cause and good will have also received wide support, whereas the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialism, and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN ruling circles have been denounced for sabotaging the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the revolution of the Indochinese countries.

Reviewing the diplomatic struggle and international activities over the past 5 years, our state and people have won many great successes of historic significance by smashing the daydreams of the enemy hoping to reverse the cause of our country, withstanding and repelling China's general war of sabotage, promoting the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries, and heightening the international prestige and position of the PRK.

Millions of people of good judgment in the world have clearly expressed their indignation at the frantic destruction wreaked by the reactionaries on the peaceful lives of our people. More than 30 countries and progressive movements have recognized the PRK Government. Within a very short period, some 300 government and mass organization delegations from countries in the five continents have paid friendly visits to our people and at the invitation of fraternal countries, our party and government have sent more than 400 delegations to pay friendly visits to various parts of the world. These great diplomatic successes have daily brought the international prestige and position of the PRK to new heights.

Talking of these successes, I would like to point out the cause leading to them. Our people are well aware that the brilliant successes both at home and abroad made by the Kampuchean revolution over the past 5 years are due first of all to the correct political line of an authentic Marxist-Leninist party: the KPRP, which is loyal to the supreme ideal of national independence and socialism. They are the successes of the genuine patriotism and undaunted struggle determination of the Kampuchean people for their independence, freedom, and happiness and also the successes of the banner of international solidarity, the close friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the strategic relations of the three Indochinese countries, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the sympathy and support of friends near and far.

These successes are also due to the great efforts of the diplomatic cadres in building foreign affairs from scratch and the sincere, wholehearted, and immense assistance of the diplomatic cadres of Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries.

In sum our successes are immense. However, our people must not be overly optimistic to the point of becoming complacent because of these all-round great achievements. We must forever raise our revolutionary vigilance and increase our determination to fight resolutely in all fields, for the reactionary groups in the Chinese ruling circles are very stubborn and refuse to give up their maneuvers to subjugate us and swallow the three Indochinese countries. Our people are determined to carry on the struggle for a long time in order to completely defeat the general war of sabotage waged by China. Our diplomatic cadres pledge to foil all dark maneuvers of the enemy on the diplomatic front.

LEADERS ATTEND SRV FRIENDSHIP MONUMENT CEREMONY

BK040630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0520 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jan (SPK) -- The Monument to Vietnamese Internationalist Combatants was inaugurated in Phnom Penh this morning in the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK.

Present at the inaugural ceremony of the monument built in homage to the good services rendered by the Vietnamese Army volunteers were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. Also present were many ministers, deputy ministers, representatives of mass organizations, and high-ranking officers of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Ngo Dian, SRV ambassador, and several members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also at the ceremony.

In a speech, Minister Tang Saroem, charged with the construction of the monument, recalled the militant solidarity binding the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants in the struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and, particularly, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, zealous lackeys of Beijing.

This monument forever symbolizes the multifarm cooperation between the two countries, added Tang Saroem, who afterwards thanked the Communist Party, government, and people of Vietnam for saving the Kampuchean people from genocide.

Finally, all ceremony participants observed a minute of silence in memory of the Vietnamese Army combatants fallen for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea.

CHAN SI RECEIVES LPDR FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

BK020923 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the visiting delegation of the LPDR Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Impong Khainhavong, deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the emulation delegation of Laos, at the office of the Council of Ministers in the afternoon of 31 December. In the ensuing conversation, the two sides reaffirmed their mutual revolutionary fraternity and fruitful cooperation and assistance for the sake of independence, freedom, peace, happiness, and socialism of the Three Indochinese countries.

SPK DETAILS THAI 1983 BORDER 'VIOLATIONS'

BK031522 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 3 -- 1983 saw repeated violations of Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty by Thailand. Not a week went by without encroachments by Thai jet fighters and warships and attacks with artillery fire and rockets. L-19 reconnaissance planes, helicopters and jet fighters from Thailand 206 times overflew areas from two to eight kilometres from the border.

Armed vessels, including many warships, made 6,637 intrusions into Kampuchean waters four to 34 miles off the islands of Koh Kong, Hoh Tang and Poulo Wai.

Thai artillery made 2,497 attacks on the provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Riep-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong.

From Thailand, many groups of Khmer reactionaries made inroads on border provinces to disturb the peaceful life of the people. The bandits, however, were violently intercepted. Seven thousand three hundred and forty of them were put out of action and 2,443 guns were seized by Kampuchean revolutionary forces.

LEADERS ATTEND ECONOMIC EXHIBITION IN PHNOM PENH

BK041503 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1147 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 4 -- An economic exhibition was inaugurated in Phnom Penh Wednesday morning on the occasion of the fifth national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan 7). The event was attended by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the PRK State Council; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Chan Si, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for Orgnaization; Bou Thang, Hun Sen and Chea Soth, Politburo members of the party Central Committee, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and respectively ministers of defence, foreign affairs, and planning; and other officials. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Speaking on this occasion, Information and Culture Minister Chheng Phon said that the exhibition evidenced the steady economic development of Kampuchea in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. The exhibition spells out the vitality of the Kampuchean people, their great capability, their creativeness, he added.

The products on display at 432 stands at the former central market are contributed by different ministries, services and all the 20 provinces and cities. The Industry Ministry displays over 100 products made from local materials for home consumption and export. These include cigarettes, car and bicycle tyres, and other rubber goods. The main agricultural products include high-yielding rice strains and fish. The public health ministry exhibits a great variety of medicines, many made from local medicinal plants. Hard wood, tobacco, kapok cotton, art goods, leather wear, silk sarongs, and other export goods are also displayed.

COMMITTEE HELD TO MARK SPK ANNIVERSARY

BK010556 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Cadres, personnel, and workers of the Kampuchean news agency SPK organized a solemn meeting at the SPK headquarters on 31 December to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of SPK. Attending in the presidium of this meeting, among others, were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists' Association; and Comrade Em Saman, SPK director general.

First of all, Comrade Em Saman read a report summing up the work done by SPK during the past 5 years, stressing the hard work and determination of the cadres, personnel, and workers of the news agency to carry out information and propaganda tasks which led to the great successes of the national defense and reconstruction efforts. He talked about the relations and cooperation between SPK and the news agencies of friendly countries, cooperation which has enabled us to be successful both at home and abroad in disseminating news about the Kampuchean people's gains and progress of the Kampuchean revolution and in exposing all kinds of enemy maneuvers. He also stressed the targets to be fulfilled in the coming years in building and expanding the news networks in order to broadly strengthen and speed up information work to cope with the rapid development of the Kampuchean revolution.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin then expressed profound congratulations for and high appreciations of the outstanding performance produced by SPK in all tasks entrusted to it by the party, state, and people over the past 5 years. The comrade general secretary stressed that to carry out well all national defense and reconstruction tasks, all cadres, personnel, and workers of SPK must harness themselves with a revolutionary stand and ideal; continue to study party policies; behave themselves as true vanguard fighters who are industrious hard-working, simple in lifestyle, clean, and highly thrifty; and constantly go deep among the masses in disseminating resolutions and circulars of the party and state in time, agitate the people into joining the patriotic emulation campaign, held to accelerate the economic restoration and construction efforts, and strive to collect information within the masses which have been engaged in the three revolutionary movements so that their quality and effectiveness continue to improve.

On the same occasion, the representative of the domestic news department received from the presidium the banner of emulation as the most progressive department of SPK in 1983.

SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTS APPEAL TO SOUPHANOUVONG

BK021356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Text] At noon on 31 December, Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, paid a courtesy call on Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and SPC chairman. The ambassador presented the Supreme Soviet's resolution and appeal addressed to the SPC.

Following the presentation of the documents the guest and the host held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship. They emphasized the strengthening of the fraternal solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union. Present was Thongdam Chanthapon, deputy minister and head of the presidential office, who joined the president in receiving the guest.

VIENTIANE SEES NO CHANGE IN PRC'S BASIC POLICY

BK041311 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Article: "Beijing's Basic Policy Remains Unchanged"]

[Text] While the international situation is developing in such a manner as to pose the danger of a new war caused by the militarist and bellicose policy of the imperialist and ultrarightist circles headed by the U.S. imperialists -- who are striving to invade and create tensions in various regions of the world and are stepping up the arms race in an attempt to gain military superiority for world domination -- the Beijing ruling circles have continued to pursue their dark and cunning designs to swallow up the three Indochinese countries and extend their expansionism and hegemonism to the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Beijing authorities are still committed to a policy of colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary capitalist groups in the hope of gaining benefits to complete what they call the four modernizations program. They are colluding in a cunning and despicable policy of feeding and using the remnants of the Pol Pot clique of executioners and other reactionary Khmer groups to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and the task of restoring and building the Kampuchean nation.

The Beijing ruling reactionaries have persisted in their efforts for a policy of provocation, challenge, armed threat, and psychological warfare along the northern borders of Vietnam and Laos.

The antagonistic alliance between the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists against the three Indochinese countries underwent another test at the latter part of 1983. However, they failed as usual. Indicating not only the hidden conflict between the United States and China -- caused by the Reagan administration's hypocritical two-China policy -- the collusion to feed and support the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea also reflects their conflict over what they expect to gain from the tripartite group. These conflicts have affected the three Kampuchean reactionary groups which have been unable to get along with each other since they joined in forming the tripartite coalition government. In addition, such an alliance is extremely delicate and sensitive -- like putting eggs and stones in the same bag.

The Beijing authorities succeeded in persuading the leaders of the three reactionary Kampuchean groups to meet in Beijing in mid-December only by promising so much assistance to each group. This made the three reactionary groups more and more suspicious of each other on account of Beijing's hypocritical acts and its policy of holding three things in two hands -- the right hand holding the Khmer Rouge and the left holding both the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups. Beijing also wanted the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan group to swallow up the other two groups.

By implementing such a policy, Beijing has disappointed some countries in the ASEAN group seeking what they call a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Moreover, ASEAN and various countries in Southeast Asia have come to clearly understand who is most dangerous to them in the long run and who is obstructing attempts to improve mutual understanding and jointly seek ways to resolve regional problems through talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

Thanks to their adventurous policy of blindly and submissively colluding with the imperialists and capitalists headed by the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing ruling circles have been placed at a complete disadvantage. As a result, contradictions have emerged within the Chinese Communist Party; and ideological confusion and ideological struggle throughout Chinese society have become more serious since the Deng Xiaoping group cannot simply resolve various conflicts. This is why the Deng Xiaoping group has found it necessary to take the type of drastic measures which were once used by Mao Zedong -- that is, to uphold Deng Xiaoping's role, publish his works, consolidate and reorganize the party, and carry out a massive purge, thereby affecting the entire Chinese society.

The implementation of the above domestic policy has worsened the Chinese economy. Attempts to sabotage and obstruct the Deng Xiaoping group's modernization program have increased daily. Conflicts within the party and the struggle against the Deng Xiaoping clique have become apparent -- that is, almost everyone has (?disapproved) the cause of building basic establishments, which is the key in the process of carrying out the four modernizations program.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW wrote in its November 1983 issue that the consolidation of the Chinese party is Deng Xiaoping's last bid to swing the party behind him before old age or illness incapacitates him. However, many observers are highly sceptical of Deng Xiaoping's and his colleagues' ability to carry through the party reform, because while they are eliminating the sectors opposing him and his colleagues, difficulties remain in the provinces where the most vigorous opposition is concentrated. For this reason, the Deng Xiaoping clique's party reform has become stranded. At the same time, opposition movements have daily increased and become more furious.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS

BK041110 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 04 (OANA-KPL) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihane, recently sent a message to Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan to congratulate his being new re-appointment as prime minister of Japan. [as received] The Lao chairman, on this occasion, wished for the strengthening of the relations of friendship between Laos and Japan for the interest of both peoples. He wished the Japanese prime minister to score success in the accomplishment of his noble tasks.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, also sent congratulations to Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs, for his reappointment.

NEW YEAR EDITORIAL REVIEWS 1983 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK021625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Editorial: "Score New and Greater Achievements in the New Year"]

[Text] Although the struggle for victory between socialism and capitalism continued in a very fierce, furious, and complicated manner in 1983, the socialist revolution in our country continued to advance and scored many significant successes in the political, economic, cultural, and foreign fields. In 1983, the climatic conditions were not favorable, creating difficulties for our people in carrying out cultivation and rice farming. However, thanks to the beacon of the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress and with the close guidance of our party Central Committee, the party and administrative committees at all levels and the people of various tribes throughout the country have overcome those difficulties with a high determination to struggle on the production front, thereby scoring successes in many fields.

In the agricultural field, we have conducted surveys, arranged designs, and completed building 12 medium-size irrigation projects which can release water into 12,000 hectares of ricefields. We have reaped a good harvest this year. New steps have also been achieved in cereal production and livestock breeding. Worthy of note is that more than 2,100 agricultural cooperatives have been organizationally consolidated and managed even more firmly. Farmers have become the masters in building their new, socialist lives. They have promoted and expanded their initiatives and made use of new technology in carrying out production so as to increase labor efficiency. Intensive cultivation has also been expanded and become a daily practice for our Lao farmers. These have significantly contributed to the success of this year's harvest.

In industry, handicrafts, and forestry work, the plans for 1983 have been positively implemented. The production of electricity increased by 3.7 times compared with 1975. The production of lead, gypsum, farm tools, plywood, bricks, salt, soap, tobacco, and so forth is advancing. Great efforts have been made in the construction, communications, transport, postal, and trading fields. In road construction projects, 80 percent of Route 9 has been surfaced with laterite. New achievements and new, positive factors have also been scored or established in the bridge and irrigation construction projects as well as in transportation, postal, and trade works.

We have made many efforts to create conditions for education to go one step ahead of other tasks. This is why the numbers of schools and formal education students have increased during the past year. As of 1983, 93 percent of people of various tribes throughout the country had become literate; the mass art and literary movements with nationalist characteristics and with socialist contents have been restored and expanded; and sports, acrobatics, and public health have been effectively promoted. Our proletarian dictatorship, which is composed of three parts -- the party leads, the state manages, and the people are the masters of society -- has been incessantly consolidated and strengthened. The apparatuses at various levels ranging from the central down to the grassroots levels have been strengthened with every passing day while the contingents of party and state cadres have been politically, ideologically, and organizationally trained and the national defense and public security forces have been expanded quantitatively and qualitatively and made capable of securely defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country.

In the field of foreign affairs, pursuing a policy of peace, independence, self-mastery, and socialism, we have maintained the militant solidarity, special relations, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. The said relations have been further consolidated and developed even more widely, profoundly, and firmly. The summit conference of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- marks a milestone of the spirit of friendship, special relations, and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries. Firm solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries has also been consolidated and developed to a new, higher level.

With regard to important international issues, the LPDR supports the struggle for the maintenance of peace and to oppose nuclear war. At the same time, the LPDR fully supports the statement of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the U.S. Reagan administration's installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. We have done everything possible to contribute to the common cause of the world people struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. As a result, the status and prestige of the LPDR have been raised in the international arena.

All these are the great achievements scored by our entire party, Army, and people in the old year of 1983, and reflect the correct line of the LPRP. Through actual practice in carrying out the cause of national defense and socialist construction, our party, state, and people of various tribes throughout the country have accumulated concrete lessons for themselves.

Even though we have scored good achievements in the past year, our foundations based on an underdeveloped primitive economy have been destroyed by war over many years. Furthermore, although the imperialists, with the U.S. imperialists as chieftains, and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have been heavily defeated in the past year, they have stubbornly continued to sabotage and destroy our country all the time. Therefore, it is necessary for us always to heighten our revolutionary vigilance in order to check and defeat the schemes of the enemies.

The prouder we are of our achievements, the more persistence and effort we should make in order to fulfill the major tasks for 1984 -- the fourth year of the implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan.

In the implementation of the two strategic tasks of defending and building the socialist country in the new year, we must concentrate on agricultural and forestry production. In the immediate future, we must concentrate on dry-season rice farming, fulfilling obligations by paying agricultural tax and selling rice to the state, taking the initiative in effectively making preparations for seasonal rice farming, stepping up cultivation, livestock breeding, industrial and handicraft production, and effectively carrying out circulation and distribution in order to successfully fulfill the state plan for 1984.

We are convinced that with the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, with our heroic and industrious traditions, with the effective support of various fraternal socialist countries -- for example Vietnam, Kampuchea, and the Soviet Union -- and of various friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive movements in the world, we will certainly achieve new and still greater success in our cause of national defense and socialist construction in the new year.

On the occasion of the international new year of 1984, we wish all compatriots good health and good luck.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS RESISTANCE GROUP'S APPEAL

BK300452 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] A Laotian resistance faction has sent an open letter to more than 200 leaders of non-communist countries and Free People's Leagues, calling their attention to the Vietnamese occupation of their country and the Laotians' struggle against the communist regime.

The letter -- distributed early this week and purportedly signed by Bounkong Saignasettha, secretary-general of the Free People's League of Laos -- also calls on the ASEAN countries to bring international attention to the Laotian problem.

The two-page letter, written in French, claims that several resistance factions in Laos have already joined hands to fight the Vietnamese and the Hanoi-installed Kaysone Phomvihane regime. The letter claims the morale of the resistance fighters are high though assistance from outside is minimal. According to the letter, several hundred Laotian refugees denied resettlement in third countries have already returned to Laos to join the resistance.

In another development, it was reported that leaflets with a similar content to that of the open letter, were circulating among rebels and in Laotian villages. The leaflets, written in Lao, urge them to form a resistance alliance. The leaflets were reportedly issued by Neo Luam Phalang Lao Kousat National United Front for the Liberation of Laos (NUFLL).

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN LECTURERS DELEGATION -- Vientiane, Dec 30 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of lecturers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea arrived here in Dec 29 for an official and friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC's propaganda and training board. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Pen Panya, member of the Kampuchean National United Front for the Defence and Construction of the Fatherland and representative of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC's propaganda and training board. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by high ranking officials of the Lao party CC's propaganda and training board. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 30 Dec 83 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE - Vientiane, Dec 30 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegations of Hanoi and Phnom Penh youth organisations, which attended the Vientiane 83 meeting of the three Indochinese capitals' youth organisations held from Dec 23 to 28, left Vientiane on Dec 29. The Hanoi and Phnom Penh delegations were respectively led by Lui Minh Chi and Phonh Sukim. Bidding farewell to the two delegations were Dr Siho Bannayong, member of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's REVolutionary Youth Union, secretary of the Vientiane Youth Organisation, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of the Vientiane municipality and chairman of the Vientiane meeting, and a large number of youth representatives of the Vientiane municipality and young pioneers. The counsellors of the Vietnam and Kampuchean embassies to Laos, Bui Van Thanh and Chhong Toeun, were also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 30 Dec 83 BK]

SIHANOUK SCHEDULES VISIT TO CHAIR MEETING

BK050139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Leader of the Khmer resistance forces Prince Norodom Sihanouk will arrive in Bangkok on January 20 for a two-week visit during which he will chair a meeting of his Cabinet members inside Kampuchea, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night.

Sitthi told THE NATION REVIEW that from Thailand, Sihanouk will also visit other countries in ASEAN. Sihanouk will also receive credentials from ambassadors of four countries in a liberated zone inside Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said officials from some countries had also sought meeting with the prince when he is here.

Sihanouk and the leaders of the two other factions in the Khmer coalition, Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge, met in Beijing last month and were urged by China to close ranks in their struggle to drive the Vietnamese out of their country.

LAO MINISTER MAY MEET WITH REFUGEE DAUGHTER

BK041000 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila told Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong that the Thai Government will try to arrange for Laotian Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan to meet his adopted daughter Kamkeo when he comes to attend the Thai-Laos Border Committee meeting next week. However, if Kamkeo refuses to return to Laos, we can not force her to do so.

SOVIET SHIP, MACHINE CARGO FOR LAOS HELD

BK050205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] The Customs Department has seized a ship and a shipment of heavy machines and vehicles on transit at Khlong Toei Port from the Soviet Union to Laos, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said the confiscation which would be on temporary basis was ordered after fears by the Thai authorities that they would be used for military purpose against Thailand.

The seized ship which is 21 by four metres long, 3.70 metres high and weighs 32 tons is also equipped with long-distance radio system, the source said, adding that it was supplied to Laos as part of the Soviet Union's 1981 assistance scheme for the land-locked country.

The source said Laotian officials have been trying to get the ship delivered to their country and repeatedly claimed that it would be used for the Nam Ngum Project -- and not for military purpose in the Mekong River. The ship was unloaded at Khlong Toei Port from a Soviet vessel -- "Dmitriy Furanov" -- operated by Thasos shipping company, the source said.

The source said other items of heavy machinery stranded at Khlong Toei Port include huge trucks, cement mixing trucks, tractors, trucks with water tanks, road building vehicles and jeeps.

OFFICIAL WARNS OF REFUGEE INFLUX FROM KAMPUCHEA

BK040953 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin asked 17 foreign ambassadors to prepare to assist Kampuchean civilians and Thai villagers living along the Kampuchean border in the event of a possible attack by Vietnamese forces against Kampuchean encampments during the forthcoming dry season.

Quoting an intelligence report, Mr Asa told the 17 ambassadors that "many possibly heavy attacks" by the Vietnamese similar to those in the middle of last year could occur. He estimated that it would result in a massive influx of between 60,000 and 100,000 Kampuchean civilians into Thailand seeking temporary refuge.

Not only Khmer civilians would be affected by the expected Vietnamese attacks, he said. Mr Asa told the ambassadors that he anticipated cross-border shelling of Thai territory during the Vietnamese offensive would affect Thai villagers living along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He asked them to be prepared for emergency refugee relief programmes as well as for temporary relief operations for Thai villagers living along the 600-kilometre Thai-Kampuchean border.

Mr Asa called the meeting with 17 ambassadors including those from the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other European countries such as France, Italy and Denmark, who maintain regular assistance to Thailand on refugees relief programmes, last Wednesday at the Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting, Mr Asa asked them, as well as concerned international organizations, to be prepared with the basic relief requirements for Kampuchean civilian refugees as well as to help prepare evacuation plans for Thai villagers living along the Kampuchean border.

KRIANGSAK, DELEGATION PLAN 8-DAY TOUR OF VIETNAM

BK050815 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The House Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by former prime minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan will leave Thailand for an eight-day tour of Vietnam on January 18. The committee's deputy chairman Lt-Gen Chan Angsuehot said yesterday the tour was at the invitation of Vietnam's parliamentary president and would include Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

SITTHI PREPARES FOR JAKARTA ASEAN MEETING

BK050145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila will leave tomorrow for Jakarta to attend the ASEAN ministerial meeting on Saturday (Jan 7). He is due back on Sunday. The ASEAN ministerial meeting will officially accept Brunei, which gained independence on Jan 1, as the new member of ASEAN. The conference will also discuss the Kampuchean issue. The ministers will also formally decide to resume dialogue with Australia at the senior officials level. The meeting this year is due to be held on Jan 18 in Canberra.

OPPOSITION TO RICE PRICE SUPPORT SIGNALS RIFT

BK041102 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun has spoken out sharply against the paddy rice price support programme, signalling a possible serious rift in the Prem Tinsulanon IV government.

The Social Action Party [SAP], the coalition's largest partner, is fully supporting the programme and has asked Prime Minister Prem to speed up allocation of a 3,300 million baht budget for it. The money is to be used to boost the price of local paddy by buying stocks from farmers at the guaranteed price of 3,300 baht per kwian (one ton).

Mr Phichai, who is also a deputy prime minister, said yesterday that he is opposed to the paddy price guarantee plan because it had failed in the past years to benefit farmers. Mr Phichai noted that the government is not obliged to buy paddy to support the price and should leave it to the market mechanism. "The prime minister didn't mention any such intervention to support paddy price in his policy statement to the parliament," he said, adding that a recent Democrat Party caucus had opposed paddy price support.

Mr Phichai said he is optimistic about paddy price this year as a result of the Commerce Ministry's efforts to expand markets abroad. He added that the price for one kwian of paddy now is already 300 baht higher than that of last January. "We're all concerned about the welfare of farmers, but the plan won't help them," he added.

He admitted that there will be pressure from certain parliamentarians of coalition parties to have the government buy paddy at a guaranteed price. "We must explain to them that the purchase is useless," said Mr Phichai.

SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday that the matter would be raised next Monday when the council of economic minister is scheduled to meet. He quoted Gen Prem as saying that there were no attempts to delay the appropriation adding that the premier had promised to do his best to ensure that the money was made available once approval was given.

In a letter on Monday M.R. Khukrit warned Gen Prem of "turmoil" among MPs in the coalition government which would not be conducive to the stability of the government. He said that all provincial SAP MPs had expressed grave concern over low paddy prices being paid to farmers if the government did not intervene. The SAP leader also said that negative political results would occur if the government did not release the fund adding that the opposition could pick on the issue which could affect the government's stability.

The council of economic ministers last month told Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan (SAP) to revise his proposal which had been criticised as being ineffective in helping farmers to get good prices for their paddy.

Government Spokesman Dr Trairong Suwannakhiri said before the New Year that certain members of the council of economic ministers were critical of the MOF [marketing Organization for Farmers] charging a 550 baht in "administrative cost" per ton of paddy brought under the programme. After being told to revise this factor Narong has since brought down the cost to 477 baht.

Opponents of the proposal say, however, that the main issue in this controversy is not the administrative cost but the question whether the farmers or the ricemillers would gain from the programme.

Critics of the programme argue that most paddy stocks had already been sold to the rice millers, adding that if the plan was implemented the farmers would not benefit at all.

ATHIT DENIES DESIRE FOR POLITICAL POSTS

BK020629 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 1 Jan 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] In a special interview with a THAI RAT reporter, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek noted that there has been speculation concerning his political future. He then added: "I have never thought about this matter. Frankly, I only think about how to help serve the country in my official capacities. I never think of doing anything beyond my authority. For example, in my capacity as supreme commander and Army commander I try to operate the best Armed Forces and ensure national security. In my capacity as director of the Bangkok peacekeeping command I try to help society and other officials ensure safety for the people. In my capacity as director for communist suppression I have the responsibility of ensuring internal peace and tackling disturbances caused by the communist movement and other dark influences through strict implementation of Order 66/23."

Asked how he felt about the belief of many people that he seeks a political post, Athit said: "That is not true. I do not have and never had any desire for a political post. The posts assigned me by the government are enough for me, and I am trying to perform them as best I can." It is clear that Cabinet ministers know I do not meddle in their affairs. The political party leaders also know this very well, thus, there is no problem. I have never asked opposition parties or the government to do this or that. Recommendations to me from units concerned are passed on to the prime minister for his decisions.

Gen Athit said: "There has been speculation about my political ambitions. It is not true. I cannot clarify all such speculation. I have no ambitions. My stand is clear, and the political party leaders understand me correctly. What many do not understand is that the actions I take are within my authority." Asked about the talk saying he will become the next prime minister after Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Athit said: "Again, it is speculation. How can I want this and that post? It is the people who make the decision on political posts in accordance with the constitutional process. It is all speculation. I have never said anything about or entertained thoughts on the matter."

Gen Athit said all he cared for is national security and peace for the people. "What is so desirable about being involved in politics. You receive criticism constantly," he said. Continuing, he said: "I will tell you frankly. You will never hear me or my close subordinates talking about my desiring political posts. They know I have no desire for such posts. It is all cooked up by the press."

Asked about the current campaign by some groups for a constitutional amendment, Gen Athit said: "I have no comment. I am not involved. It is parliament's affair." The reporter asked how Gen Athit felt about a belief that the amendment to the Constitution is designed to make him eligible for the prime minister's post, Athit said: "I have enough to do already with my current posts. I am just helping to ensure the survival of the government and am not hoping for any reward. I will help the government regardless of its composition for the sake of the country's survival. I am a widower and have three children; therefore, why should I be ambitious." Continuing frankly with the reporter, Athit said: "I want nothing more for my family. Now I am able to help ensure the survival of the government and the country. What other posts would I want? I have no desire for greater power. The power I have in the Armed Forces is enough for me. The confidence expressed in me by the government is already great. What more could I seek? It is all speculation. Many still will not believe what I say today, and I cannot help it. I only get about 4-5 hours of sleep each night now anyway."

Speaks on Army-Civilian Ties

BK050942 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Statement by Supreme Commander and Army Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek at the Chanthaburi-Trad Border Defense Headquarters on 4 January -- recorded]

[Text] There are at present several categories of people doing the job of soldiers. They include regular troops, policemen, militiamen such as the army-trained rangers and the territorial defense volunteer forces, and civilians who are engaged in assisting the Army such as the national defense volunteers and the border defense villages. These people are all making the same sacrifice as soldiers for the national cause. This is the concept of total warfare that the supreme command is trying to implement and to achieve the best possible result in order to achieve the goal of our national defense program. We must clearly understand this policy in order to win victory. We must work in cooperation and, most important, we must build confidence among the population. No matter whether we are on the borderline or at the rear, we must work in cooperation with the civilian people.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON REPORTED CPT CONGRESS

BK040350 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpt] In a recent meeting with newsmen, Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot said he had no knowledge about a reported recent congress of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] and noted that the matter is the Internal Security Operations Command's affair. Regarding the report that a communist party wants to register as a political party, Gen Sitthi said Thai law does not recognize such a party. Thus, formation of such a party is illegal. The Interior Ministry cannot register a party which is not recognized by law.

OFFICER CLAIMS ANTI-CPM DRIVE STRENGTHENS TIES

BK050229 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Betong, Yala -- A senior military officer said yesterday that "Taksin 8402" operation -- a joint Thai-Malaysian drive against the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and Muslim terrorists along the common border has strengthened relations between the peoples and officials of the two countries.

Col Thawatchai Pinprasoet, chief of staff of the Thai special task force, said Thai officials yesterday discussed about the joint plan with a Malaysian delegation, led by Col Zulkifli, commander of the Malaysian task force 083, who visited the Thai task force headquarters in this southern town.

"Officials of both sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation along the border," Col Thawatchai said. He said a team of Thai officials and staff members of the Thai special task force were yesterday assigned to start their development of a village in Betong which was once under the influence of CPM.

About 1,000 villagers joined the officials in the development and many agreed to cooperate with the authorities in the suppression of insurgency in the area, he said. On the same day, officials also developed five kilometres of the main road leading to the village, he reported. As for a separate operation, codenamed "operation 4302", Col Chamnong Phairot, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military 43, said officials in charge of the operation yesterday seized CPM temporary quarters and a number of food supplies inside.

"Our operation is about 70 percent successful. It will take only a few days to take complete control of the area," he said.

Spokesman of the Fourth Army Region, Col Wira Prasopchok, said the military successfully seized a guerrillas' base in Betong, about 100 houses, 30 rai of vegetable plantations and a number of arms and ammunition during the Operation 8402 and Operation 4302.

There were about 10 clashes and eight Thai officials were seriously injured in the operations, he said.

CPM Factions Merge

BK030845 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Betong -- Two breakaway factions of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] have officially announced their merger in order to carry on armed struggle against the Malaysian Government under the new banner, military sources said yesterday.

The sources said the merger of the CPM (Marxist-Leninist) [M-L] and the CPM (Revolutionary Front) [RF] was officially announced on December 5.

The group, formed under the new name "the Communist Party of Malaysia," declared its determination to continue armed struggle and at the same time rejected the CPM leadership of Chin Peng.

Copies of the two factions' joint communique, issued in the Chinese language, were found distributed in Betong District's Tambon Tano Maeroh, which is under the influence of the CPM (M-L), the sources said.

The sources said the two breakaway factions were estimated to have a combined armed force of about 800 while the CPM proper commanded about 1,000 insurgents.

It was believed that the CPM (RF) alone now commanded only about 100 armed guerrillas because of the Thai Government's heavy suppression drive in 1982 which resulted in a large number of members being killed. The sources said the two factions denounced Chin in their communique as "having no right and power to represent the party and the revolutionaries.

However, it called on members of the CPM proper to join them in the armed revolution to turn Malaysia into a Marxist state.

The newly-formed Communist Party of Malaysia is now fighting under the leadership of 60-year-old Ah Leng who is leader of the CPM (M-L) faction. Huang Chen, leader of the CPM (RF) has been appointed his deputy, the sources said.

In a related report, the sources said the Thai military yesterday pounded a suspected CPM stronghold near the Thai-Malaysian border with helicopter rockets to pave way for advancing ground troops. The camp was one of two main targets of the current operation aimed at dislodging the CPM remnants from their border hideouts.

Deputy Commander of the Thai-Malaysian Combined Task Force, Col Kit Rattanachai, said the other camp was captured by government troops on Friday. The camp, which had 21 barrack huts, a mess hall, a basketball field, and an underground tunnel, was ordered burnt down yesterday. It belonged to the CPM 3rd Company, 12th Regiment and was believed to have provided sanctuary for at least 32 CPM guerrillas.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

BK031300 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN on Tuesday strongly condemned the announced U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO as from 31 December 1984, describing this as a despicable move intended to bring pressure on that influential organization of the United Nations.

In a commentary, the paper said: Washington's frantic reaction is tantamount to an admission of the fact that the time when the United States could hold the various UN organizations under its sway has long passed. In defiance of Washington's pressure, especially the financial pressure, UNESCO has had an increasingly independent voice in serving the legitimate interests of the whole international community and has shown more concern for the progress of the developing countries, which form the majority of its membership. The U.S. decision to pull out from UNESCO is also an acknowledgment of its failure in attempting to impose its reactionary line upon this international organization in the fields of education, science, and culture, NHAN DAN concluded.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROPOSES CEASEFIRE TO PRC

BK051356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1346 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 5 (AFP) -- Vietnam today handed a proposal for a lunar new year truce to the Chinese Embassy here, official sources said. In its note, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposed that "the Vietnamese and Chinese sides cease all military actions as well as other hostile activities" along the Sino-Vietnamese border from January 30 to February 9 to mark the lunar new year celebrated both in China and Vietnam, the sources added. Hanoi also offered to release an undetermined number of "Chinese detainees who illegally penetrated Vietnamese territory." The release is to take place at the "friendship pass" (Lang Son) January 24, the sources added.

To demonstrate its good will and constructive attitude, the Vietnamese side stressed in its note -- which has little chance of being accepted by the Chinese response -- that it "would carry out this proposal," the sources indicated. In January last year, Hanoi proposed a two-week truce (February 5-19) to mark the Vietnamese Tet holiday (lunar new year) which was rejected by Beijing. Tension between the two communist neighbors both on the military and propaganda fronts eased somewhat over the past months, observers here said, pointing to the absence of any border incidents in the last three months. They also noted that in their speeches before the fifth congress of trade unions in mid-November here, Vietnamese Communist Party chief Le Duan and other Vietnamese leaders did not attack China.

HANOI REVIEWS PRC'S POLICIES IN 1983

BK041100 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Unattributed Article: "Deceitful Scheme"]

[Text] The year 1983 has gone. It would be quite difficult for anybody to try to recall how many times last year Beijing clamored about its good intentions, peace and desire to improve relationship with Vietnam and its neighboring countries. The following developments will enable us to see the truth. Last year, Beijing continued to intensify its destructive war against Vietnam. Dozens of Chinese divisions were stationed close to the Vietnamese border. They built more trenches and fortified their bases and all the heights they have illegally occupied and from which they fire onto Vietnamese territory. Beijing also sabotaged Vietnam economically to make the life of the Vietnamese people harder so that it can undermine the country's politics and morale.

Moreover, Beijing, with the aim of further bleeding Vietnam, sent its men here and there to slander Vietnam and instigated foreign countries and international organizations to sever relations with Vietnam. In short, throughout last year, Beijing was seeking all ways and means to destroy Vietnam. At the same time, Beijing waged wars from all sides against Laos and Kampuchea, attempting to cause a rift among the three Indochinese countries.

As for Kampuchea, Beijing was infuriated by the stability and rebirth of that country. The Chinese rigged up the tripartite coalition government, sent money and weapons to nurture it and used Thai territory for it to harass and undermine the national reconstruction in Kampuchea. It demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea to pave the way for the return to Kampuchea of the Pol Pot clique. Deng Xiaoping himself recently said that China will continue to support the Khmer reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries.

Last year, Beijing unscrupulously avoided resuming talks with Vietnam and tried to destroy the trend toward dialogue which is now taking shape between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

These developments are evidence proving that Beijing has not changed its hegemonist and expansionist ambitions. On the contrary, it has become more reactionary, and its sinister schemes have become more dreadful. Its hostile policy toward the peoples of the three Indochinese countries remains unchanged and is even more hysterical. Beijing expansionism and hegemonism are a direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, national independence and socialism in Indochina as well as peace and the Chinese people themselves. This is a fact.

Playing with words, Beijing has pretended to disagree with the United States on small issues with the intent of misleading public opinion into believing that it has good intentions toward its neighbors, opposes imperialism and supports national independence movements and peace movements.

Last year, regardless of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, the positions of the three Indochinese countries were more stable. The first summit of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was a brilliant symbol of a further step of development of the three countries that no force can destroy. The renaissance in Kampuchea has become more stable. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops has not only demonstrated our good intention, but also confirmed the irreversible stability of Kampuchea.

Despite Beijing's hostile policy, the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people are calling for negotiations to solve all problems existing between the two sides so as to normalize our relations. Last year, we made many proposals to reduce tension along the common border of the two countries. The proposals include the signing of a nonaggression agreement. We on many occasions proposed the reopening of talks at any level, venue and date.

The Vietnamese people always respect and cherish their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. We will not halt our efforts to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful coexistence for the interests of the peoples of the two countries. However, we are also determined to foil any scheme of annexation and aggression against our country.

Our strength coupled with that of the solidarity of the three Indochinese nations and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and socialist countries together with the revolutionary trend is a major factor that guarantees our victory.

HANOI, PRESS DENOUNCE PRC, KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

NHAN DAN Article

OW302134 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Dec 83

["Excerpts" of NHAN DAN 27 December signed article: "The Chinese Expansionist-Hegemonic Clique Is the Chief Plotter"]

[Text] In the past 5 years the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist clique, which must be held responsible for the Pol Pot clique's genocidal crimes, has been collaborating with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in this region in its attempt to undermine the Kampuchean people's cause of national reconstruction and again impose the genocidal system on Kampuchea. The Chinese authorities have meanly vilified the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, but they cannot conceal their evil hands working against the people of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries as a whole and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

World public opinion long ago pointed out the essence of the so-called Kampuchea issue cooked up by China. Today world opinion is more positive than ever. All of Beijing's sinister schemes cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

The Chinese authorities supply weapons, ammunition, other means of war, and various expenditures required by the remnant Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries. Thailand has become the base and sanctuary for the remnant Pol Pot forces to undermine the Kampuchean people's cause of national reconstruction.

The press of many countries have exposed the Beijing authorities' evil designs to rabidly undermine the revolution in Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Indochina. The SUNDAY TIMES of Britain wrote on 31 August 1980 that China, the principal backstage boss of Pol Pot, had pledged to continue to pay for the war of attrition against Vietnam in Kampuchea until the last Kampuchean man. The U.S. weekly TIME said in an analysis on 7 July 1980 that U.S. and Chinese policies coincide on the Kampuchea issue.

Beijing provides the remnant Khmer Rouge forces of Pol Pot with weapons and equipment, while the United States supports the rebel bandits in the diplomatic field, provides food to the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, and then sends them back to Kampuchea. The scheme of China and the United States to undermine Kampuchea by using the issue of the refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border under the signboard of humanitarianism has been exposed by world opinion. They have done their best to maintain the Pol Pot clique's illegitimate seat in the United Nations and obstruct the Kampuchean people from recovering their legitimate place in this organization. This only further reveals the collaboration between China and the United States.

The French paper LE MONDE pointed out on 3 September 1980 that the ASEAN countries, with the vigorous support of China, the United States and Japan, were engaged in furious activities to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations and obstruct recognition of the Heng Samrin government. China, in collaboration with the United States and the ASEAN countries, created the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in a vain attempt to conceal the genocidal (?clique) with it.

Many newspapers in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world pointed out that Beijing and Bangkok are the enthusiastic promoters of this farce. The U.S. paper (?DEFENDER) wrote on 5 January this year that the so-called international support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is only from China and the ASEAN countries and indirectly from the United States.

China has fabricated the Vietnamese threat to the ASEAN countries, hoarsely accusing Vietnam of aggression against Kampuchea and threatening the ASEAN countries, and keeps saying that China does not have any aggressive ambitions toward Southeast Asia and seeks no selfish gain in Kampuchea. However, this argument is being exposed by [words indistinct] in the ASEAN countries, including Thailand.

The ANTARA agency quoted a member of the Indian Parliament as saying that China is using the Kampuchea issue as a springboard to consolidate its hegemony and control in the region.

The schemes and acts of the Chinese authorities in collaboration with the various reactionary forces to undermine the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries cannot stop the strong recovery of the entire Khmer nation. Former U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia Emory Swank, after a visit to Kampuchea, published an article in the 17 March issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW this year, pointing out: In fact, starting with nothing, Kampuchea has now realized a surprisingly great recovery. The recovery is impressive and irrefutable.

(XIN LANG BAO) on 10 July this year published an article by American reporter (Damian Snider), which says: Life has brought stability and peace to the vast majority of the Kampuchean people. This is the result of hard struggle. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Sihanouk Complaints Noted

BK301440 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] The Chinese leadership recently summoned the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition to Beijing to smooth out their internal contradictions. Beijing declared that it will continue to give military aid to them, but its unfair treatment has given rise to disputes among the three Khmer reactionary groups. Speaking at a press conference in Beijing, Sihanouk openly complained about Beijing's unfairness. He said only the Pol Pot clique is given considerable arms assistance.

The French paper LE MONDE on 27 December said that most of Beijing's aid will fall into the hands of the Pol Pot clique. Beijing's continued arms supply to the Pol Pot clique showed that its hostile policy toward Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos remains unchanged. Beijing is still using the Pol Pot clique as an instrument to oppose Kampuchea's rebirth and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

Paper Ridicules Beijing Meeting

OW030937 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading: "An Insipid Farce," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary points out the failure of the three reactionary Khmer factions' meeting under Beijing's direction. The commentary reads:

The stage managers in Zhongnanhai and their exiled henchmen Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann recently performed the farce of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea summit in Beijing. No one paid attention to this ridiculous farce which both masters and servants noisily peddled as one of their important political events. However, their gathering reveals clearly that the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have been stubbornly clinging to their hostile policy toward Kampuchea and Vietnam.

According to Western sources, at this meeting President Li Xiannian, Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and strongman Deng Xiaoping pledged to support their henchmen, particularly the remnant troops of the Pol Pot clique, which will continue to be used as a tool for them to oppose the revolution in Kampuchea and Vietnam and to achieve their expansionist scheme in Southeast Asia. Sihanouk cheerily claimed that China would give food, medicine, and money as aid to the three Khmer factions on an equal basis. He added that Beijing would give military aid to each faction in a separate way. As for the genocidal Khieu Samphan, he declared: China will continue to give us vigorous support as before. And he boastfully said: With China's vigorous support, we will continue our struggle. We will not yield -- AFP, 24 December.

After reviewing China's sinister schemes against the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries, the commentary points out: Along with implementing a hostile policy toward the Indochinese states, China has wooed the ASEAN nations and striven to pit one group of nations against the other. But this move has driven Beijing into an isolated position and revealed its scheme of impeding and undermining the current trend of dialogue between the two groups of countries in the region.

Before the Chinese and world peoples, Beijing has revealed its treacherous and counterrevolutionary nature, its hegemonistic designs and moves, and its scheme of undermining the friendship between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the Chinese people.

The reactionary Khmer factions' gathering in Beijing on the orders of their masters has once again laid bare Beijing's excessively belligerent and reactionary policy.

The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. This is as clear as the sun at noon. In stubbornly plunging deeply onto the criminal path, Beijing and its followers will only meet with even more serious setbacks.

'Radio Spark' on Deng

OW301221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] "Radio Spark," a clandestine radio station broadcasting in Chinese, on 26 December, carried an article exposing Deng Xiaoping's deceitful nature.

The radio broadcast said: At present, while studying Deng Xiaoping's selected works, let us look back on his self-criticism in the early stage of the Cultural Revolution to see if he was an upright man, if he told the truth, and if his work was done honestly. His report was presented at the CPC Central Committee plenum on 23 October 1966.

In the last part of the report, "Radio Spark" said, Deng Xiaoping made the following self-criticism: Looking back on the past several years, I realize that my ideological level and my work were reactionary because I had not yet made efforts in my study, I failed to keep abreast with Mao Zedong Thought, I committed quite a few errors. The work of the secretariat under my control was done poorly. The central-level sectors under the secretariat's control were the most troublesome agencies. In class struggle and intraparty struggle I harbored rightist ideas. And the errors I committed were leftist, outwardly, but in fact they were rightist. For some time, I have thought that, as a high-ranking official who rarely went to grassroots units, who seldom had contacts with the cadres and masses and who handled daily work from a high position, subjective and bureaucratic thinking was born in me.

"Radio Spark" pointed out: In his self-criticism, Deng Xiaoping admitted that he was a bourgeois intellectual who had not yet been reeducated well and who still took a bourgeois world view.

VIETNAM GREETES CUBAN NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

To Huu Addresses Meeting

OW011220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Dear friends: On the afternoon of 29 December, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Municipal CPV Committee held a solemn meeting to mark the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba at Hanoi's Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

Attending today's meeting were Comrades To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Professor Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With All Peoples; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union, and chairman of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and many comrade leaders of agencies, mass organizations, and Armed Forces at the central level and in Hanoi.

Many representatives of the Hanoi people of all strata also attended the meeting. Also present were Comrade Salvador Capote, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in Vietnam, Comrade Pedro Palacio, first vice chairman of the Cuba Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam and head of that committee's delegation now on a visit to our country, and many Cuban Embassy cadres and Cuban specialists on mission in Hanoi.

The meeting began at 1500 hours sharp.

After the military band's playing of the Cuban and Vietnamese national anthems, Comrade To Huu opened the meeting. He said:

[Begin To Huu recording] Dear Comrade Cuban Charge d'Affaires Salvador Capote; Presidium members; comrades and friends: We are very glad to gather here today to solemnly mark the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese people, I wish to convey to the Comrade Cuban charge d'affaires and, through him, to esteemed Chairman Fidel Castro, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Republic of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Cuban people my heartfelt feelings and warmest greetings. [applause]

The 1 January 1959 victory will forever be recorded in the dignified history of the heroic Cuban people as a momentous and most brilliant event. With that glorious victory the Cuban people have entered a new era, the era of independence, freedom, and socialism, and set a brilliant example for the Latin American peoples and the world's peoples as a whole in the struggle to become masters of their destiny. [applause]

The Vietnamese people have always followed the Cuban revolutionary course with deep admiration and profound sympathy. We are very glad to note that over the past quarter-century, under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Chairman Fidel Castro, the fraternal Cuban people, tremendously promoting their nation's strength and combining it with the strength of the times, have scored very great and comprehensive victories in nation-building and national defense and have outstandingly fulfilled their internationalist obligations.

The close relations between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and the spirit of the Vietnam-Cuba treaty of friendship and cooperation have been unceasingly consolidated and developing finely. The Vietnamese people will forever keep deep in their hearts Comrade Fidel Castro's heartfelt statement: For Vietnam we are ready to give our blood. [applause]

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, we wish to express our sincere and deepest gratitude for the special feelings, the strong support, and the wholehearted assistance that the Communist Party, government and fraternal people of Cuba have and are reserving for the Vietnamese revolutionary undertaking.

On behalf of the meeting presidium, I hereby declare this solemn meeting open.
[applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh then delivered an important speech at the meeting.

After reviewing the Cuban people's valiant and stalwart struggle against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces as well as the great achievements they have scored in nation-building and national defense, under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh stressed:

[Begin Nguyen Thi Dinh recording] Comrades and friends! Vietnam and Cuba, two socialist outposts in Southeast Asia and the Western Hemisphere, respectively, although widely separated geographically from each other, were under similar historical circumstances. The struggles against the common enemy for noble revolutionary ideals have found our two peoples with a pure, exemplary, and faithful relationship. We forever remember the resolute support and selfless assistance that the party, government, and fraternal people of Cuba and esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, in particular, reserved for the Vietnamese people in the past war of resistance against the United States for national salvation as well as in the present nation-building and national defense against China's expansionism and hegemonism.

Implementing the statement, filled with comradeship and fraternity, by Chairman Fidel Castro, "For Vietnam Cuba is ready to give its blood," many Cuban doctors, sailors, and specialists crossed seas and oceans to join our people's fight during the fiercest months and years of the war of destruction waged by U.S. imperialism.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Cuba's liberation day, we wish to express our sincere and deepest gratitude for the special and fine feelings, the strong support, and the wholehearted assistance that the party, government, and people of Cuba and esteemed Chairman Fidel Castro have and are reserving for our country, Vietnam.
[applause]

Whenever Cuba is mentioned, great admiration and deep love for Cuba is aroused in the hearts of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm once again to the heroic Cuban people that the Vietnamese people always remain alongside the fraternal Cuban people, that we vehemently condemn and demand that the U.S. imperialists stop forthwith their hostile policy toward, and new adventurous acts against the Republic of Cuba and return to it the city of Guantanamo, an inseparable part of Cuban territory.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the nation-building and national defense of the Nicaraguan people against the hostile schemes and acts of the imperialists and their lackeys; fully support the surefire, just struggle of the heroic Salvadoran people; and demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop their interventionist and aggressive policy and respect the independence and sovereignty of the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean region.

We resolutely support the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Salvador Capote, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in our country, then expressed his opinion. After affirming the militant solidarity, friendship, and allround cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, Comrade Salvador Capote stressed:

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into Vietnamese translation] Because of the material, spiritual, and ethical values that the Cuban revolution has created, we [words indistinct] to worthily celebrate this 25th anniversary and shout, along with our Vietnamese brothers, the following slogans:

Long live the Glorious Communist Parties of Vietnam and Cuba.

Long live the Cuban Revolution's Victory, the 25th anniversary of which we are celebrating.

Fatherland or Death. We Will Certainly Win. [applause] [end recording]

Amid a jubilant atmosphere, filled with friendship and fraternity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, Comrade To Huu delivered the closing speech. He said:

[Begin To Huu recording] Comrades and friends: We are very moved by the statement, filled with militant solidarity and fraternity, that Comrade Salvador Capote has made about our Vietnamese people.

In the past, Vietnam and Cuba stood shoulder to shoulder in the same combat trench in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Nowadays, they are more closely bound to each other in nation-building and the defense of their socialist fatherlands, in the interests of the two countries' revolutions and of the world revolution. [applause]

Under the correct leadership of their genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, through the strengthening of their relations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist communist nations, and through their solidarity with all the forces for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, our two peoples will certainly successfully carry out the two strategic tasks -- nation-building and the defense of their socialist fatherlands -- and will continue to make worthy contributions to the world revolutionary undertaking.

Once again we affirm the unswerving policy of the party, state, and people of Vietnam: To resolutely support the heroic Cuban people and vehemently condemn the Reagan administration's schemes and bellicose and aggressive acts against Cuba. [applause]

We express our militant solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people's struggle against the interventionist and aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

We fully support the Salvadoran people's just struggle for their genuine independence and freedom.

Our meeting is ending splendidly. We sincerely thank Comrade Pedro Palacio, Comrade Salvador Capote, and the other Cuban comrades and friends for their presence at this cordial meeting. [applause] [end recording]

Nguyen Huu Tho Greets Counterpart

OW310733 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 31 - Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho extended his warmest greetings Friday to Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba on the occasion of his country's 25th national day (Jan 1st).

The message says:

"As an outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere, Cuba has, over the past 25 years, been faced with one difficulty after another. However, under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed President Fidel Castro, the fraternal Cuban people, upholding their revolutionary heroism and their spirit of continual offensive, have recorded great and comprehensive achievements in building and defending their socialist homeland as well as in their international activities, thus making worthy contributions to strengthening the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The position and international prestige of the Republic of Cuba have been constantly upgraded. The Vietnamese people, their close comrades-in-arms, rejoice at and take pride in those glorious achievements of the Cuban people."

It continues:

"We would like to reassure you that under any circumstances, the Vietnamese people will always stand side by side with the Cuban people. We are convinced that the dauntless Cuban people will succeed in implementing their two present strategic tasks for production and national defence, smashing any hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists, defending their beloved homeland, and continuing to fulfill their sacred internationalist duty."

"We wish the fraternal Cuban people further successes in their glorious revolutionary cause."

"May the militant solidarity, the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and the national assemblies of our two countries be further consolidated and fruitfully developed."

On this occasion Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli.

Le Duan, Others' Greetings

OW310749 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 31 - Vietnamese leaders Friday sent a joint message to Fidel Castro Ruz first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers greeting the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba (Jan 1).

The message, signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

The Jan 1st, 1959 victory over the dictatorial Batista regime, completely liberating Cuba from U.S. neo-colonialist rule, ushered in a new era for the Cuban people, the era of socialist construction.

During the past 25 years, the heroic Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by your excellency, and bringing into play the strength of national unity and revolutionary traditions, with the strong support and assistance of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive mankind, have foiled all the schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus firmly defending their beloved homeland, and recorded great achievements in socialist construction. These exploits are worthy contributions to strengthening the socialist community and to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"In execution of the resolution of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, a party armed with the invincible Marxist-Leninist theory, the entire party, Army and people of Cuba, developing their spirit of revolutionary offensive, continue to push up production while staying highly vigilant, and strengthening their defence capacities with a firm resolve to defend their homeland and ensure steady advance of Cuba, bastion of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. At the same time, they are satisfactorily discharging their noble internationalist duty toward fraternal nations.

The glorious exploits and great contributions of Cuba have further raised its position in the international arena.

As a close brother and comrade-in-arms of the Cuban people, the Vietnamese people take great joy and pride in the great and allround achievements of the Cuban people and consider them as their own.

We are very glad to note that the exemplary and untainted relations between our two parties and peoples based on the Vietnam-Cuba treaty of friendship and cooperation have not ceased to consolidate and develop.

"The Vietnamese people are determined to stand beside the Cuban people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, and are firmly convinced that the Cuban people will succeed in defeating all hostile schemes and acts of the enemy, defending their fatherland and building socialism, thus making a worthy contribution to world revolution.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude for the vigorous support and generous assistance of the party, government and people of Cuba, and of you personally, to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle now as in the past.

May the heroic Cuban people record new successes in their glorious revolutionary struggle.

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba constantly consolidate and develop."

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW310809 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 31 - Marking the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba (January 1) NHAN DAN in its editorial today says that Cuba has made worthy contributions to increasing the socialist community's strength and to the common struggle of the world people for the objectives of our times: peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The paper says:

"The past 25 years is a period full of difficulties and trials for the Cuban revolution in its advance. The old regime has left behind heavy consequences, but the biggest has been the permanent pressure exerted on Cuba in all fields, political, economic and military, by U.S. imperialism, the dangerous enemy who has not given up its plan of destroying the Cuban revolution including through military intervention.

"With its revolutionary mettle, its extraordinary stamina and the assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union, and the entire socialist community, the Cuban revolution has firmly stood all trials and continued to grow steadily. With the iron victory in April 1961, Cuba entered the period of socialist revolution, and since the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba held at the end of 1975, the economy of the country has developed according to five-year plans."

The paper recalls the outstanding achievements of Cuba in implementing the Second Five-Year Plan (1981-85), pointing out that the economic strength of Cuba today is ten times what it was before the revolution.

The paper goes on:

"In the past 25 years, the U.S. hostile policy toward Cuba has experienced one defeat after another. The economic blockade, slander campaigns and sabotage acts, have been unable to isolate or torpedo the Cuban revolution. On the contrary, Cuba's example is shining with more and more brilliancy. Cuba has established diplomatic relations with more than one hundred countries. It is a full member of many international organizations and enjoys great prestige in the Non-aligned Movement of which it was president from 1979 to early 1983.

"The Reagan administration's fury with Socialist Cuba is in itself an admission of failure. Once more, Washington is openly threatening interference against Cuba under the false plea that Cuba is a threat to Latin American countries. Today, following the Grenadian event, the movement of protest against the United States and support for Cuba is rising in Latin America where the broad masses have clearly seen the barbarous and aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Socialist Cuba is confidently and proudly marking its 25th national day. The Cuban people, million as one are day and night on the look-out to defend their country, prepared at all time to prove that the country of Jose Marti is an inviolable outpost.

The paper goes on:

"The last 25 years is a period of unceasing flourishing of the Vietnam-Cuba friendship and cooperation. The close relations between the two parties, governments and peoples have not ceased to consolidate and develop satisfactorily on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Vietnamese people will always remember Fidel Castro's words, 'for Vietnam, we are ready to shed our blood'. Once again, they reaffirm their firm support for the fraternal Cuban people and energetically condemn the aggressive schemes and acts of the Reagan administration against Cuba".

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON TET CELEBRATIONS

OW011348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued instructions to various sectors and echelons on preparing for and organizing the celebrations of the lunar new year festival in a joyful, sound and economical manner and in vigilance against enemy sabotage with a view to motivating our people to enthusiastically implement the 1984 state plan from the very first month and first quarter of the year and to successfully implement the resolution of the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee.

1. First of all, we must powerfully promote the productive labor emulation drive. In agriculture, we should transplant the 5th month-spring rice seedlings in good time. We should meet or surpass the plan in acreage. We should grow vegetables, subsidiary crops, and industrial plants, care for and protect the domestic animals, and positively motivate the people to participate in the traditional movement of tree planting on the occasion of the lunar new year and forever remaining grateful to Uncle Ho.

The enterprises, the construction sites of capital construction, especially key projects, and the small-industry and handicraft cooperatives should step up their continuous activities. State cadres, workers, and civil servants should not take leave beyond the duration fixed by the state and should not combine their annual leave with the lunar new year leave. State agencies, from the central to the grassroots, should assign personnel to be on duty to assure that sudden incidents during the Tet holidays are handled in a timely manner.

Service sectors such as information, posts, communications and transportation, railway, civil aviation, ports, hospitals, security posts, customs, tax collection posts, banking facilities, state-run stores, and water and power enterprises should organize continuous activities during the Tet holidays. Those who work on the Tet holidays will have compensatory days off after the Tet in accordance with the general system.

2. Positively prepare the Tet goods force and organize the distribution of these goods to the consumers in good time, conveniently, in accordance with fixed prices and in good quality. We must give priority to supplying the Armed Forces, especially the units presently engaged in the task of border defense, the working people of various cities and large industrial centers, and the key capital construction projects of the state.

Socialist trade must strive to take control of the Tet goods and distribute them to the people; strengthen its management of the market; prevent the speculators and dishonest merchants from controlling the market prices; strictly forbid the enterprises and agencies from arbitrarily selling state goods on the free market, thus disturbing market operations. The communications and transportation sector must satisfactorily organize the transportation of passengers and Tet goods to serve the people, assure safety in transportation, and strengthen inspection against negative phenomena.

The cultural and artistic sectors must satisfactorily guide and organize sound enjoyment and recreation for the people; oppose superstitious customs, gambling, and debauchery. They must motivate the people to practice thrifty habits in all fields during Tet; not prolong the Tet celebrations so as to have time to devote to production; not indulge in overeating so as to spare grain and foodstuffs for reserves, for selling to the state, or for buying bonds for national construction; not kill many pigs and cows; and strictly refrain from distilling alcohol from rice.

The agencies and enterprises must not set off fire works on the Tet holidays. Private individuals and unauthorized enterprises are strict forbidden from arbitrarily producing firecrackers.

The Interior Ministry should specifically issue guidance to the people, prevent accidents, and resolutely punish those who cause trouble with firecrackers, especially in big cities, and step up control of and deal with the illegal firecracker makers.

The various sectors, echelons, grassroots units, and agencies must not set up special budgets, waste money on eating and drinking, or exert bad influence on the people on the occasion of their year-end review of activities and awards. They must not use electricity for decorations beyond the necessary level except in public places with political and cultural significance in big cities.

4. We must ensure the maintenance of order and security, especially in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, centralized cities and industrial areas, and major enterprises and projects. We must adopt measures to prevent and extinguish fires and guard against sabotage and burglary. At the border the Armed Forces and people must maintain utmost vigilance, organize high combat alerts and be ready to rebuff the enemy's pillaging, intruding, and sabotaging activities.

5. On the occasion of Tet, the various echelons and sectors should care for and inquire after the units on combat alert at the border. The various organizations must be on duty during the Tet holidays supporting the families of war invalids and fallen combatants who have rendered services to the revolution; families with husbands or sons performing their internationalist duty; retirees; and families and localities suffering from the consequences of typhoons and floods.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MEET, DISCUSS IDEOLOGY

BK021401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] The first congress of delegates of the party organization of the bloc [khoois] of central organs for ideological work was held in Hanoi 28-30 December. A total of 152 delegates representing more than 2,000 party members currently working in the 10 party organizations and 7 party chapters directly subordinate to the bloc's 19 organs for ideological and cultural work attended. Comrade Hoang Tung, party Central Committee secretary in charge of the ideological and cultural bloc attended and addressed the congress.

Comrade (Nguyen Hoang), secretary of the bloc's party committee, read a report highlighting the current situation of the party organization and its tasks for 1984-85. The report clearly pointed out: During the next 2 years, the important task is to actively improve the party organization's work by raising its quality and effectiveness and to satisfactorily carry out the functions and missions entrusted to it, thereby making positive contributions to strengthening the party's ideological and cultural battlefront, ensuring the fulfillment of immediate political tasks, and gradually building a new type of socialist man.

The report also spelled out the specific requirements and realistic policies and measures aimed at satisfactorily fulfilling the tasks entrusted to the bloc by the party and state.

Cordially addressing the congress, Comrade Hoang Tung stressed the important role of ideological work in conveying the central level's resolutions and laws and gave the congress precious directives, creating favorable conditions for the various organs in the bloc to do their job even more satisfactorily.

Comrade Hoang Tung talked at length about the training of the contingent of cadres for ideological work. He voiced his hope that each unit and person will really strive to make important contributions to turning the party Central Committee's line into that of the entire party, all communists, and each member of the masses and will apply themselves to preparing the reserve leadership contingent [dqooij ngux lanhx dqaoj duwj bij] to continually develop party work to promptly meet the current political requirements and tasks.

In their statements, various delegates expressed unanimity with the party organization executive committee's report and welcomed the precious suggestions of Comrade Hoang Tung, regarding them as the basis for carrying out leadership and guidance work in their units strictly in accordance with the requirements and tasks of the entire bloc. The delegates heartily welcomed and approved of the founding of the party organization of the bloc of organs for ideological work as a rational action creating a new organization that has contributed to uniformly promoting the education in and dissemination of revolutionary ideology in localities throughout the country.

Ideological and cultural work is different from basic research work in the field of social science. The ideological and cultural worker must always closely hold fast to the party line and policies and life and closely link his task with the fulfillment of political tasks laid down by the party.

The delegates held that first of all there must be a unified guideline and program of action and that, on the other hand, party work in the basic units must be satisfactorily carried out, basic party organizations must always be consolidated, recruitment of new party members must receive due attention, degenerate party members must be screened and expelled, and attention must be given to educating the masses and mobilizing them to actively participate in party building work. Only in this way can party organizations become increasingly strong to lead the masses to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks entrusted to them.

The delegates also made many suggestions including the one calling for the establishment of an ideological work council [hooij dqoongf coong tacs tuw tuwowngr] which will meet periodically and organize activities in diversified forms such as setting up clubs and giving lectures on current affairs, thus contributing to improving the knowledge of cadres in all fields, especially those comrades holding key leadership positions in the basic units.

On the other hand, the ideological work council's activities will create a basis for various units to formulate practical programs of action that will help these units determine if they are operating in accordance with the general guidance while enabling the party organizations to always control the basic units' work in order to correct any deviation. If this is done, it is firmly believed that the party organizations as well as all the central organs of the bloc for ideological work will certainly carry out even more satisfactorily the ideological and cultural tasks entrusted to them by the central level.

The congress elected a new 15-member Executive Committee.

GOVERNMENT BOND COMMITTEE REVIEWS CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

OW031101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] On the morning of 28 December 1983, the Central Committee on Motivation for the Purchase of Government Bonds for National Construction met in Hanoi to review the status of the campaign since the launching of its first phase and discuss measures for rectifying the erroneous work and further stepping up the campaign to motivate people to buy government bonds.

According to still incomplete reports, so far a total of 212,245,200 dong in government bonds purchased by buyers countrywide has been registered, and 93,015,200 dong has been deposited in state banks. Also, 452,720 kgs of paddy and 6.55 taels of gold have been deposited.

The northern provinces have developed the campaign earlier than the southern provinces. So far, 13 northern provinces and municipalities have developed the campaign; Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Hoang Lien Son, and Lang Son, with fairly good results being scored by Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Haiphong, and Hai Hung.

In the southern provinces, developments of the campaign remain slow and uncoordinated. So far, only five provinces -- Tien Giang, Binh Tri Thien, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, and Song Be -- have reported on development of the campaign. Of the total of 9,262,000 dong registered by buyers of government bonds, only 221,000 dong has been received. In terms of paddy, a total of 12,762 tons has been registered by government bond buyers in those five provinces. Song Be Province, the largest buyer, has registered to buy government bonds worth 5,106,000 dong and 9,200 tons of paddy. Ho Chi Minh City, Quang Nam-Danang Province, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone have not yet developed the campaign evenly at all echelons. Cadres, workers, and civil servants at the General Department of Oil and Gas, in 2 days of purchasing government bonds, paid 25,700 dong to the banks.

The Central Committee on Motivation for the Purchase of Government Bonds for National Construction has sent congratulatory messages welcoming those localities, collectives, and individuals that bought high denominations of government bonds. The committee has also warmly cited those individuals, though poor, who have raised hogs and cultivated vegetables and saved money through economizing to buy government bonds.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE REVIEWS IMPLEMENTING TASKS

BK040800 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Hanoi municipal party committee recently held a conference to study and discuss measures for implementing the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum.

Under the light of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on tasks of the municipality, Hanoi has launched comprehensive political activity throughout the party committee and the people, conducted criticism and self-criticism to correctly assess achievements and strengths, and seriously analyzed shortcomings, thereby creating a singleness of mind and strong determination in vigorously developing the revolutionary tradition and impetus of the masses to build the capital into a political, cultural, and economic center of the nation. Awareness of the capital's position and responsibility has been enhanced.

The socioeconomic front has been improved. Regarding agricultural production, numerous difficulties have been overcome in the fields of energy and materials, in exploiting the available material and technical bases and equipment, and in applying technological advances to develop production and produce new products. Supervision of agricultural production has been strengthened, especially in intensive cultivation, in expanding high-yield rice fields on 21 percent of the cultivated area, and in developing industrial crops. The grain obligation has been overfulfilled while the cultural, social, defense, and security activities are making progress.

Before and after the municipal party organization congress, the capital launched various decisive drives to implement the regulation on industrial and business taxes, investigate and deal with those who built or bought large and expensive houses with dishonestly earned money, strengthen the collection and purchase of grain, and closely supervise agricultural production in the outlying areas. This has brought about good results, thereby contributing to reorganizing social order, opposing negative phenomena, developing the people's collective mastery spirit, and winning the support and consolidating the confidence of the population.

Through these drives, supervision and organization of the implementation of various resolutions and positions have been renovated. The sense of organization and discipline has been strengthened, and cadres' capabilities have been enhanced.

The conference unanimously noted that these achievements -- though initial and not able to change all aspects of the capital, which faces numerous difficulties -- are very significant and show the determination of the municipal party organization and people to seriously implement the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on tasks of the capital.

Discussing various urgent problems on thought and organization in triumphantly implementing the immediate socioeconomic tasks, the conference pointed out: There has been no decisive measure in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. Placing too much confidence in the socialist transformation, which was completed more than 20 years ago, the capital has neglected various aspects in its socioeconomic management. The new production relations have not been consolidated. State-run and collective businesses have not been successful enough to grasp the leading role, while negative phenomena are prevalent.

At the same time, private business has been developed. There are many illegal traders and speculators with abundant capital. Among them have been families of party cadres and members who were not blocked, thus creating confusion in distribution and circulation. This has badly affected the daily life of honest workers. Awareness in the struggle between us and the enemy is not sufficient, and a serious loss of vigilance is prevalent.

Regarding the implementation of party and state promulgated policies and positions, various localities have not vigorously developed their actions, dynamism, and creativity in carrying out this task. Many obstructions faced by business and production establishments have not been promptly and correctly overcome, especially in implementing the decision of the Council of Ministers on expanding dynamism in formulating and implementing plans at the grassroots level. Economic joint ventures are weak. Imports and exports are not lively and cannot meet demands of raw and other materials by production establishments, thus affecting the worker's livelihood.

The principle of democratic centralism has been carried out unscrupulously. Some positions and directives of the municipality have not been implemented by grassroots units, and a number of production establishments have arbitrarily violated policies without informing the higher echelons of their errors.

Decentralization of power to precincts and districts has been carried out slowly, thereby creating an irresponsible situation for improving production and the people's daily lives. Cadres' abilities, especially those at grassroots establishments, are still low. Planning on cadre-related tasks has not been perfectly done. A number of unqualified party cadres and members have not been resolutely replaced or expelled from the party.

The Hanoi municipal party committee has decided that during the last 2 months of this year it will intensify the study and implementation of the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum by disseminating this resolution to all party grassroots organizations and all party cadres and members while seriously conducting criticism and self-criticism to overcome shortcomings in the aforementioned thought and organization.

As a result, a faster pace in implementing the resolution of the Hanoi party organizations ninth congress will be created. The immediate plan of action is concentrated on three major tasks: to solve a number of problems regarding distribution and circulation; to continue to implement the regulation on industrial and business taxes while improving market transformation and management; to supervise a drive to improve rural areas in the outlying zone in order to fulfill the collection plan norms for the 10th-month rice crop; to carry out the grain and food obligation task; to collect and purchase agricultural products; to consolidate agricultural cooperatives; to overcome deviations in order to correctly implement the product contract system; and to continue to campaigns for a civilized lifestyle at public places and for order and security in the capital.

To guarantee an effective implementation of these tasks, cadre-related tasks must be fulfilled, and organization must be strengthened. First, we must examine and classify core and leading cadres of various echelons and sectors. We must immediately improve in and perfect key and important areas, resolutely deal with unqualified and incapable cadres, urgently carry out the decentralization of power to precincts and districts, consolidate weak grassroots units and strengthen other grassroots establishments, and continue to examine party members' behavior while vigorously developing the mass revolutionary movement. Various echelons and sectors must cut short the time used for meeting carry out inventory supervision, pay close attention to grassroots units, promptly help them to overcome difficulties and overcome obstructions, and improve distribution and circulation and the people's daily life.

TAP CHI CONG SAN DECEMBER ISSUE REVIEWED

OW021352 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 12, 1983]

[Excerpts] The December 1983 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Build a National Defense Force." After analyzing the present situation of our country, the editorial deals with the task of our entire party, people, and Armed Forces in national defense. It stresses: The task of national defense demands that we build up our forces aimed at successfully coping with all war circumstances that may take place. In order to satisfactorily perform this task, we must make preparations now and must continue to make preparations for a long time. Only by being strong both in the national defense and economic fields can we maintain peace and defeat the enemy should he recklessly kindle a war.

The war that we must carry out to defeat the enemy in that event is a people's war for defense of our socialist fatherland; a just, self-defense, and revolutionary war; one that bears an all-people, comprehensive, and modern character. Our people's war for defense of the socialist fatherland is based on the strength of the socialist collective mastery regime, of the entire proletarian dictatorship system, of the all-people national defense, and of the People's Armed Struggle. It closely combines armed struggle with political, security, economic, and diplomatic struggles, thus creating a great strength to defend the country.

In this war we combine the strength of the nation with the strength of the special alliance of the three Indochinese countries and of the three revolutionary currents of the era to defeat the enemy and achieve victory in our defense of our socialist fatherland and of the three Indochinese countries, thus contributing to the defense of peace in the Southeast Asian region and the rest of the world.

The editorial then goes on to say: The cause of national defense demands that we build up our People's Armed Forces according to the viewpoints of people's war and all-people national defense. These forces include regular and regional forces, a balanced and uniform structure [cơ cấu] between the active and reserve forces, necessary numbers of troops, and rising qualities.

We must give utmost importance to building strong militia and self-defense forces. The various troops making up the mobile and on-the-spot forces combine with one another and assure firm control and powerful attacks. The whole country and each region are constantly ready and are capable of taking the initiative to deal with all eventualities.

The northern border provinces and the Central Highland provinces must be built up into provinces with good defense, firm politics, and developed economy and culture, provinces with powerful People's Armed Forces and capable of resolving their logistics problems on the spot.

In building up our Armed Forces, we should hold the all-people viewpoint. We should give importance to building up regular troops while giving importance to building up regional troops and the militia. We should give importance to building up a standing force as well as to building up a reserve force. Building up regular and modern armed forces must be compatible with the situation of the country, must take into account Vietnam's experiences, and must apply these experiences well in the new situation.

The editorial next mentions an extremely important task aimed at successfully fulfilling both the tasks of socialist construction and national defense, namely: combining the economy with national defense and vice versa, an extremely important content of our party's economic line. We must pay attention to stabilizing and improving the economic situation and the people's life while paying attention to building up the national defense forces.

The economy and national defense bear similar as well as dissimilar aspects. A strong economy is the basis for creating a national defense strength, while a strong national defense constitutes a firm assurance for the development of economy. The economy has its own laws and so does national defense. Not only to economic activities have to adhere to economic laws, they are also influenced by national defense requirements. National defense activities must adhere to national defense laws while having to consider the requirements of economic development.

We must combine the economy with national defense and vice versa in accordance with basic and long-term guidelines while having a predetermined plan so as to be able to readjust in good time and accordingly when changes occur, thus assuring our victory over the enemy. We must have a plan to mobilize the national economy to stand ready to oppose the war of aggression.

With regard to the task of the Armed Forces in participating in economic construction, the editorial points out: While ceaselessly raising aloft the combat strength and combat readiness, the Armed Forces must organize so that the various units will have conditions to engage in production so as to become self-sufficient in a number of their needs. At the same time, we must mobilize the industrial and national defense potentials to participate in appropriate economic activities and utilize part of these potentials for the construction of a number of projects.

While participating in economic construction, the Armed Forces must train in technology and management so as to be able to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency. Our national defense is an all-people national defense. Our national defense war is people's war. No one and no sector engaged in economic work should merely know how to perform economic work, but must also be concerned with national defense. The Armed Forces and national defense workers and personnel should not simply know how to carry out national defense, but should also give importance to developing the economy.

Next is the article: "Strengthen Solidarity and Comprehensive Cooperation with Fraternal Laos and Kampuchea." The new situation of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam poses to our party and people a new duty in our relations with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples. This is moving from helping one another in military affairs and defense as the main factor, to helping one another comprehensively in all fields. Our party's fifth congress affirmed our people's duty as to firmly maintain the pure friendship and the tradition of solidarity among the three nations and to consolidate and strengthen ceaselessly the special relationship and militant alliance among the three countries. The first summit of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held in December 1983 [as heard] in Vientiane unanimously affirmed that the new situation and tasks demand that the peoples of the three countries strengthen their solidarity and comprehensive cooperation.

The article points out: In face of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, do not stop at any trick to exhaust the three Indochinese countries and to divide them with a view to facilitating their annexation, the peoples on the Indochinese peninsula have no other way than to cooperate with and help one another to survive and develop.

These three countries will never draw back on the path of cooperation and mutual assistance with a view to successfully building and firmly defending socialism in accordance with each country's concrete line and conditions, thus turning Indochina into a region of peace and stability, a region with a prosperous economy and developed culture and where the people enjoy a life of happiness and plenty.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's speech at the fifth congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

The magazine also carried Comrade Hoang Minh Thao's article entitled: "The Art of Seizing the Opportunity." The article says: In the field of leadership, guidance, armed uprising, and revolutionary war, the art of seizing the opportunity has decisive importance. It is closely linked to the art of using one's forces and the art of creating a position. These three arts form a single entity of forces, position, and opportunity, which have causative and logical relationship.

In armed uprising and revolutionary war, our party has always stressed the importance of the opportunity and held fast to the relationship between the opportunity and position and to the question of organization of forces. Our party has set forth the guiding and basic thought of the art of seizing the opportunity as striving to create the opportunity, to seize the correct opportunity, and to act boldly to ensure that the revolution achieves victory in the quickest and most timely manner, thus advancing steadily.

Next is the article by Comrade Le Dai, secretary of the Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee, introducing a number of experiences in building up the movement for defending national security in Quang Ninh Province. These are: to hold fast to the party's basic viewpoints, to constantly maintain direct, comprehensive, and tight leadership of various party committee echelons over the movement for defending national security, and to link this movement to other campaigns. The movement for defending national security absolutely must be carried out on the basis of developing the aggregate strength of the proletarian dictatorship system. Developing the working people's right of collective mastery in the field of defending political security and social order and safety is a question of strategic significance for the task of building socialism and defending our socialist fatherland.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Thien Nhan's article: "Thai Binh's New Development in Coordinating the Economy with National Defense." The article shows Thai Binh's efforts in concretizing the party line on general tasks into the region's task of coordinating the economy with national defense and of organizing its implementation according to appropriate measures.

Next is the article: "Continue to Push Forward the Drive To Enhance the Fine Characteristics and Raise the Combat Strength of Our People's Armed Forces." After pointing to the important progress made by our Armed Forces over the past few years in carrying out this drive, the article deals with the implementation of the decision of the party Central Committee Secretariat to continue to push forward this drive during the 1983-85 3-year period.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carried the article: "Strive for a New Period of Development by Our Press." The article says: The tasks of our press and the questions that must be raised and resolved at present are different from before and have been greatly expanded. The revolution presently requires that our press go deeply into all fields of life and build a new society, a new economy, a new culture, new-type men, and new relations.

Next is the article: "March of Dac Lac Province" by Y. Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac Provincial Party Committee. The article points to the progress and achievements of the Dac Lac party committee and people in the socioeconomic construction and development of the province.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE BEGINS 1984 PRODUCTION DRIVE

BK041459 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] The entire Vietnamese people are vigorously starting to carry out the 1984 state plan. The Hanoi party committee makes [words indistinct] to successfully fulfill the 1984 plan set forth [words indistinct] including the target to achieve 1,820 million dong in industrial production, an increase of 13 percent as compared with 1983. Peasants on the outskirts of Hanoi are striving to top the target of 6.5 tons of paddy per hectare, an increase of nearly 1 ton as compared with 1983.

Having harvested a good autumn crop, peasants in many provinces in northern Vietnam are trying to overcome difficulties caused by natural calamities to boost the production of the winter crop while making good preparations for the spring crop.

Peasants in the southern provinces have supplied about 70,000 hectares of land for the landless peasants and set up another 8,000 production collectives and 56 cooperatives.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES COUNTRYMEN ON NEW YEAR

BK011447 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1213 GMT 31 Dec 83

[31 December speech by President Suharto greeting 1984 -- live or recorded]

[Summary] Peace be upon you! Brothers of the same nation and fatherland: We will leave 1983 very soon and enter 1984. Please accept my new year greetings and may all of you be happy and prosperous in 1984. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my 1983 Christmas greetings. May the spirit of Christmas bring a new spirit to your personally and to your family, as well as in serving the nation and country.

Brothers of the same nation and fatherland, tonight I ask you to look back at the year we are going to leave behind. It is necessary to look back once a year because what we have done in the past always teaches us some useful lessons and helps us continue our struggle. "Past successes must be consolidated while past failures must be studied so that they are not repeated in the future."

Exactly 1 year ago I reminded all of you that we entered 1983 with a spirit of vigilance, hard work, and great concern. At that time, I also recommended austerity measures. I had to remind you of the fact because the cloud of world economic recession was still hovering overhead. The fact that we were able to withstand the impact of world recession and could still make certain progress means that we have national resilience, in both economic and political fields. Every year, we are faced with endless trials and tribulations, but we have proved to ourselves that we are a resilient nation. Therefore, we are going to prove in the coming years that we remain a resilient nation.

"The year, we successfully held a general session of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] in March. For the new order, the holding of the general session was an important national event because the president was elected as the MPR mandate holder, whose task was to implement the broad outlines of state policy [GBHN] formulated by the MPR. The general session also elected a vice president."

To assist the president in his task of governing the country, the president in his task of governing the country, the president formed the development in Cabinet and formulated the five tasks as the Cabinet's program. The holding of the general session had a special significance on the development of our nation and country as it enriched our experience in implementing the national leadership mechanism as stipulated by our construction. The spirit, contents, and direction of the GBHN itself are equally important. In its ideological aspects, the 1983 GBHN stipulates that Pancasila is the sole principle for all sociopolitical forces.

"The 1983 GBHN views national development as the practice of Pancasila which means the emphasis of our struggle has moved forward -- from the safeguarding of Pancasila to the practice of Pancasila. Of course, at the stage of practicing Pancasila, we will not reduce our vigilance against the latent danger of former leftist forces which have never been in agreement with Pancasila."

In the economic aspect, in the efforts to realize the infrastructure of development, the government along with the parliament have worked together to produce three important taxation acts, which are a great achievement of our nation. In these acts, we state our intention to become good and responsible taxpayers who contribute our dues to the government for national development. They also reaffirm our determination to be self-supporting in financing national development.

"We have also taken steps to safeguard the short-term and medium-term objectives of the development. To safeguard our balance of payments in particular and national development in general, this year we had the rupiah devaluation and the rescheduling of a number of important projects which needed a large amount of foreign exchange. In boosting public participation in development, we also implemented a new banking policy involving the liberalization of interest rates for bank loans and deposits."

With the implementation of these steps, it turned out that our economy could withstand the world economic recession and even make progress. Even though we implemented drastic economic measures in 1983, such as the rupiah devaluation and domestic oil price hike, our rate of inflation, originally estimated to reach over 20 percent as in 1978 when we had an earlier rupiah devaluation, was held at under 11.5 percent. Our food production, especially rice, could still increase despite long drought in 1982.

"We completed various important development projects in 1983 on schedule such as cement and fertilizer factories, plantation estates, oil and LNG refineries, and power plants. Our oil production and export have also increased, though not very much. All this has made us thank the almighty God for what has been achieved in 1983."

"We still face challenges and severe tests in 1984 and we must work harder and more carefully to enable us to overcome the impact of sustained world recession as well as heavy pressures we experienced in 1983."

"We should remain vigilant in keeping abreast of world developments and their negative impact on us because the security situation in the world is facing a serious test -- unrest in various regions has got worse instead of getting better, and tensions and arms race between world superpowers are approaching a critical point. By firmly upholding the preamble of the 1945 Constitution which calls on us to work toward a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice, we must on the one hand strive for a solution to the current crisis, and on the other also endeavor to seek a new world order which guarantees peace and justice.

These are views of the situation our nation faces as 1983 moves to 1984. As the first year of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, 1984 is obviously not a year painted in rosy colors but definitely full of challenges and severe tests. We have, however, escaped unscathed from 1983. Therefore, we shall face this next year with fortitude and self-confidence. as long as we are still prepared to continue development, we will certainly taste the fruits of development. This is our determination and may the almighty God bless all of us. Thank you. Peace be upon you!

MOKHTAR ON WORLD ECONOMIC, NUCLEAR ISSUES

BK301417 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that at the end of this year and prior to the new year the world is faced with two crises, namely an economic crisis and a nuclear arms threat. The foreign minister made this remark in a year-end statement given to the press in Jakarta today. At the middle of 1983, there were indications of a recovery in a number of industrial countries, specially in the United States. According to Minister Mokhtar, Indonesia, however, was still experiencing the impact of the world recession.

On the nuclear arms crisis, the foreign minister said that the poor health in the highest leadership of the Soviet Union had not helped to solve the crisis. In an effort to overcome the nuclear crisis, Indonesia welcomed a proposal of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau calling on the five nuclear arms-possessing countries to meet and discuss the matter.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] Indonesia welcomes Prime Minister Trudeau's proposal, because it agrees with Prime Minister Trudeau that the fate of the world should not only depend on the two superpowers, possessors of nuclear arms. Besides supporting the proposal that nuclear arm talks be expanded to include the five nuclear arms possessing countries, Indonesia also believes that those countries not producing nuclear arms should eventually take part in such conferences. [end recording]

On the Middle East question, Minister Mokhtar hoped that Arab countries would form stronger unity, adding that a common endeavor is needed to convince the great powers that it is in their interest to ensure stability in the region. In other words, the region should be free of superpower rivalry. The foreign minister said that Indonesia consistently supported the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under PLO leadership to seek an overall political settlement which ensures Palestinian independence and the security of countries in the region.

Iran-Iraq War, Afghanistan

BK301557 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said in a year-end message that Indonesia is following with concern the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran, especially since the two neighboring countries, which are hostile to each other, are both developing countries and Islamic. According to Minister Mokhtar, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which has already cost tens of thousand of lives and huge amounts of money, has only benefited a number of countries which have sold arms to them. Indonesia has made appeals through the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic Conference Organization for an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and for a solution through negotiations.

A similar concern was also expressed over developments in Afghanistan, especially over the presence of foreign troops in the country, which led to millions of Afghans to evacuate to Pakistan, while thousands of fighters of the country died in battle. Indonesia welcomed a proposal of the United Nations and Pakistan on a peaceful solution to the problem and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the region.

Brunei Independence, ASEAN

BK301601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 30 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here today that there were no problems concerning Brunei joining the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) although the new nation's system of government is different from those of the other members. At his year-end meeting with the press today, Mr Mokhtar said Indonesia, in implementing its foreign policy never questions the political, economical or social system of other countries. As long as Brunei does not interfere in Indonesia, its system of government would be of no concern whatever, he added.

Brunei's Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah and chief Minister Abdul Aziz Omar recently said that Brunei's independence would bring no democratisation of the Sultan's strong personal rule and that there were no plans for elections or party politics. As of January 1, Brunei will cease to be a British protectorate and become an independent nation as well as ASEAN's sixth member -- joining Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Indonesia has already appointed an ambassador to Brunei who is to take up his post the moment Brunei gains independence. Independence day celebrations for the oil-rich Moslem sultante are scheduled to be held February 23. They will be low-key, with the emphasis on a religious service immediately following the ceremony of transfer of sovereignty. Mr Mokhtar said President Suharto would attend the celebrations.

SINGAPOREREPORT ON LEE KUAN YEW'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

BK311458 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] The prime minister says that Singapore should have growth rates of around 7 percent, as it did this year, if industrial countries continue their recovery in 1984 and the world debt crisis is contained. However, Singapore faces new difficulties.

In his new year message for next year, Mr Lee Kuan Yew says that the protectionism, that has (?set) in the industrial countries will not be lifted even after economic recovery, because unemployment is expected to continue to be high. Our growth will depend on better education and higher productivity of our workers.

On the world's debt crisis, Mr Lee says it hovered ominously over the world economic recovery this year. In America, Western Europe, and Japan, governments and their central bankers and their commercial banks have done and will do their utmost to ensure no breakdown in the international banking system, at least until the U.S. presidential elections next November.

As few days ago the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, reported that in 1983 there were signs of a recovery in Japan with 3 percent growth and in West Germany with 1.25 percent growth. These increases may strengthen overall demand for the Third World exports of commodities.

The prime minister says 1983 has turned out better than expected. The American economy made a robust recovery. Singapore's growth rate is about 7.2 percent. The largest sector increase was in construction, at 27.5 percent; banking, financial and business services at 15.8 percent. Manufacturing was lowest at 0.6 percent. Productivity rose 4.6 percent compared to 1.2 percent in 1982. The best sector was construction, which had a 10.7 rise because of greater use of construction machines and prefabrication. Political stability and prudent economic policy have brought inflation down to 1.5 percent. Mr Lee says we must try to repeat this for 1984. The Housing and Development Board expects to break this year's record of completing 40,000 units by completing 48,000 units next year. The Ministry of National Development also expects an oversupply of offices, shopping centers, residences and hotels in the next years.

Mr Lee says this has been the cyclical pattern of our construction. If the world economy picks up and the debt crisis is resolved, the oversupply may again turn into a shortage by the late 1980's. Mr Lee says that with the phased repatriation of foreign workers, the quality and efficiency of Singaporean workers become crucial. Each year, graduates from our universities, polytechnics, vocational industrial training institutes, schools and basic education for skills training program will increase in numbers and in quality.

The prime minister says that it is a good with better work force with the right work attitude which will give us that positive edge for further progress.

ENRILE HALTS MILITARY PROBE OF AQUINO MURDER

OWO41815 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered military authorities to desist from investigating the Aquino assassination. Enrile issued the order in response to a formal request of factfinding board chairman Corazon Agrava. Agrava had earlier written Enrile saying the military probes were scaring and possibly intimidating witnesses. According to Enrile, all military probes into the Aquino slaying should first be authorized or requested by the Agrava board.

Meanwhile, PAL [Philippine Airlines] maintenance men assigned to service the China Airlines plane that brought Aquino to Manila will testify before the Agrava board starting this Friday; and Jose Carlos has the details.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] According to the board's general counsel, Andres Narvasa, the PAL crewmen were under the belly of the plane and might have seen the Aquino assassination. To start with, seven crewmen have been lined up to appear in a public hearing, and the first person who will testify will be Ramon Balang, a PAL engineer, who stated that Galman, the alleged assassin, could not have shot Aquino. He said that Galman appeared to be smiling and greeting the soldiers, and, considering Galman's position, he could not have fired the shot.

At the resumption of the public hearing today, another ramp guard attached to the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom] testified and told the Agrava board he did not see the actual shooting of Aquino. Sergeant June Catador said he did not see much of what happened except Aquino and his military escorts descending the stairway and the former senator falling to the ground after being shot. He said that instead of running towards Aquino, who was shot, to assist, he took cover at the post of the movable tube at gate 8.

Among the military witnesses so far who have testified, Catador had the most "I don't know" and "I don't recall" answers, which drew a reprimand from at least two board members.

Another witness was Colonel Aniceta Katigbak, officer in charge of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -- Integrated National Police] component assigned to the Avsecom. He said four of his men were assigned with the boarding party that escorted Aquino from the plane to the military van. They were sergeants (Valdes) and (Macaroyo); Constable First Class (Mario Lasaga) and Constable First Class (Rojelo Moreno), all of whom were selected because of their big size and build. Katigbak told the board he did not witness the killing of Aquino or Galman. Only (Lasaga) informed him of the incident while driving to the Army general hospital at Fort Bonifacio where Aquino was brought for treatment.

[Katigbak] He was wearing a blue shirt. [passage in Tagalog omitted] Yes, sir, because he was lying down; already he was not moving, and then [passage in Tagalog omitted]; and I told him, I asked him who were there, who were present at the scene, and he said [passage in Tagalog omitted], the body was being guarded by AVSECOM personnel. I told him: What did you do? I said [passage in Tagalog omitted], I have no gun; I cannot fight.

[Carlos] Col Katigbak also told the board Constable First Class (Lasaga) gave him the bag owned by Aquino, which he, later on, turned over to Colonel (Hermo Hernes Peralta) of the PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Crime Investigation Service] late in the afternoon on the same day of the assassination. [end recording]

Agrava Board Plans Travel

OW041245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] All members of the Agrava fact-finding board are leaving this month for Japan and Taipei to obtain the testimonies of at least 15 witnesses to the Aquino assassination. And Jose Carlos has the latest:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Board chairman Corazon Agrava told a news conference this morning the board members want to leave immediately for Japan and Taipei. However, arrangements to meet 15 witnesses have yet to be finalized. It is most likely that they will leave by the end of the month.

According to Agrava, the investigation arm of the board is indirectly in touch with the witnesses abroad, four of whom are Filipinos. Among these witnesses include free-lance writer Kiyoshi Wakamiya and voiceprint expert Matsumi Suzuki.

[Agrava] If these witnesses, as has been reported, are not willing to come over to Manila for reasons of their own, maybe just like (?Balang) they are afraid, or they're scared, or whatever, then we may have to make plans to obtain their testimony wherever they are. Board members are willing to defray their own expenses to a certain extent, so as to make possible that we all may be able to go. Some of the board members have stated that they also have business commitments, and they may probably schedule these business commitments to coincide with our trip in order to shoot two birds with one shot.

[Carlos] Agrava added that the board is now willing to accept private-sector contributions to pursue its investigation abroad. There was no public hearing today. However, the board held an executive session to finalize a letter addressed to Defense Minister Juan Ronce Enrile. That letter requests the defense chief to order all agencies under his jurisdiction to stop any form of investigation. Agrava said the board has gathered enough evidence that the on-going military investigation on the Aquino murder is interfering with the board's investigation. She said that the board has the assurance of Enrile that the military will not retaliate and will support the board's investigation. Meantime, the board expects to finish its investigation by the end of February. For KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News, Jose Carlos, at the SSS building. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Agrava board also held a wide-ranging meeting with Manila-based foreign correspondents. During the meeting, the board expressed confidence that the president supports their efforts to find out who killed Aquino. The board also revealed they are considering calling the first lady and Armed Forces chief, General Fabian Ver, to testify. The board also reportedly criticized the Aquino family for refusing to cooperate with the investigation, which is expected to wind up before the May Batasang polls.

Now, a veteran Japanese news photographer, now in Davao City taking shots for client magazines in Japan, says Kyoshi Wakamiya, the controversial Japanese free-lance photo journalist who claimed he saw former Senator Aquino shot and killed at the MIA [Manila International Airport] did not really have any television shots on the actual shooting. (Suzuki Takeuchi), now a free-lance news photographer, said Wakamiya only had vicinity shots, owing to his position inside the China Airlines plane.

Subpoena for Ver Denied

HK050828 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Chairman Corazon Agrava of the factfinding board on the Aquino slaying made a clarification today on certain news reports. Agrava stressed that no subpoena has been issued to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver and Air Force General Vicente Piccio. Justice Agrava made the correction because of published reports that Ver and Piccio are to appear before the board next Tuesday.

In the meantime, the lawyer of the Galman family said he has made a request to the office of the president. Lawyer Lupino Lazaro in his request asked the president as commander in chief to courtmartial eight military officers and men. He said he wants them tried for misconduct and misbehavior. Lawyer Lazaro named the four close-in escorts of former Senator Benigno Aquino, who had filed a damage suit against self-declared witnesses.

COMELEC LISTS MEASURES FOR ORDERLY PLEBISCITE

HK050428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] says it has taken all possible steps to ensure an orderly plebiscite on January 27. Reacting to a statement by an opposition leader, Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr assured there will be no need for anyone to resort to the use of bolos [swords] or bullets to ensure a clean, free, and honest plebiscite.

[Begin Santiago recording] The Commission on Elections is committed to the holding of a free, honest, and orderly election and plebiscite, so that the occurrence of any disorder, any tumultuous affray, and any violence in any of the voting centers cannot be expected to happen at this time, because I am basing my statement not only from the reports I have received but also from my personal observations of the peace and order conditions in all the regions in our country, and I think, and I hope that such occasions would not arise and therefore there would be no need to resort to bolos or any of those weapons in this coming plebiscite and election. [end recording]

Chairman Santiago added that steps are also being taken to prevent any disruption in the holding of the plebiscite. Where there will be peace and order problems, Chairman Santiago said that the poll body will be compelled to transfer the voting centers to the (publiaciones) or to any safer place. Santiago assured that voters in the polling places proposed to be transferred to a new site will be duly notified. In the event that peace and order problems occur during the counting of returns, Chairman Santiago said the poll body can also authorize the transfer of the counting to the (publaciones). He said all parties concerned will be duly notified.

Meanwhile the shipment of plebiscite paraphernalia has been going on smoothly. Reports said there has been no problem in the printing of the needed forms, as there is adequate supply of printing materials.

FORMER REBEL PRIEST KANGLEON DIES OF INJURIES

OW041337 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News received late word that former rebel priest Edgardo Kangleon died this afternoon of severe brain damage due to injuries he suffered in a car collision last Sunday. Father Kangleon died at the Cardinal Santos Memorial Hospital. His mother and younger brother were at the priest's bedside when he died. Defense spokesman Colonel (Eduardo Ermitaz) said arrangements were being made to fly the body to (Bayebaye) later for the funeral.

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